TON & ST. LOUIS AND CRICAGO TTY & DENVER SHORT LINES est Side, near Madison of bridge, and at. Ticket Office, 122 Randolph at. | Leave. | Arrive. Past Ex *12:30 p. m. * 3:40 p. m d Rx.... * 9:00 a. m. * 8:00 p. m 7:30a. p

ke-st. and foot of Twenty-seco

rpress for lity. Atch-Texas...... +10:00 p. m. | 1 0:55 a. m. Leave. | Arrive.

Air Line)... 7:45 a. m. 6:55 p. m. 1:30 p. m. 7:40 p. m. 7:40 p. m. 10:15 a. m Leave. | Arrive,

aposition Building, foot of Mon-est 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Depot Exposition Building).

Leave. Arrive. 8:50a. m. 5:40a. m. 9:40p. m. 6:40p. m. Leave. | Arrive.

6:40 a. m. 7:40 p. m. 9:00 a. m. 7:40 p. m. 11y. 5:15 p. m. 8:00 a. m. 110 a. m. 110 a. m. 110 a. m. Depart | Arrive. AND & PACIFIC RAILBOAD. Leave. | Arrive.

RAKEE LINE.
Bepot, foot of Lake-st.

Day Ex S:15 a. m. S:25 p. m. ght kx. S:00 p. m. 7:30 a. m. Depart. | Arrive.

NAVIGATION.

loa m., Sunday's ex-Michigan-av. 7 p. m. EGAL.

ry Notice.

County, Jean C. Mackentie va.
Chancery. Attidavit of the nonacasentie, the above-named deed in the office of the Clerk of
Side Kounty. Notice is hereby
assentie that the above-named
the her bill on the Chancery
the her bill on the Chancery
the the chancery
the county has been assented tohe first day of the July term of
the Court-House in Chicago,
Monday of July next (1877), as
hick suit is still pending.

JACOB GROSS, Clerk.

sket of VERBENAS, for 50c, at 145 State-st.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XXXI.

LACE CUMTAINS.

Field, Leiter & Co.

STATE & WASHINGTON-STS.,

Is called to their large and most complete assortment of new and beautiful designs in being Tamboured

Lace Curtains,

That have been reduced in prices fully

Twenty-Five Per Cent. The lowest prices, for real slues, ever made in this mar-

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In which will be found the chicest colorings and designs in Modern and ANTIQUE TAPESTRIES, for Furniture Covering and Window Hangings, together with the most extensive stock of UPHOL-STERY GOODS generally.

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SILKS.

ssrs. Wm. Schroeder & Co. facturers of Silks in Crefeld,

n, and Moscow, will exhiband offer for sale until June 15, at the Store of Messrs. C. G. ROSS & CO.

161 Fifth-av., I their qualities of BLACK and COLORED SILKS; also, Colored and Black Turquoise, for MILLI-NERY use, as well as Bl'k Faille and Turquoise, for the "TIE TRADE."

GENERAL NOTICES

Make a mistake if they do not keep in stock Brazilian Brill--the Finest, Purest, and Best Polishing Substance in wistence. It excels all others, and is fast superseding them.

MR. MAX ROMER. North Chark et., is the Sole Agent in Chicago for Dr. A. Fuk's Calebrated Tonic Bitters, the surest remeted fiver and Agent Chills, Billious Fever, etc., the billious fever etc., it is said of liver and stomach complaints. It is not pull first-class druggists.

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DESTRABLE OFFICES IN THE

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apply to WM. C. DOW, Room 8 Tribune Building.

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We are now prepared to make loans on improved states properly in sums of \$10,000 and upward at 19st cent. We can make loans on residences in the 10 to 10

IKING HOUSE OF LAZARUS SILVERMAN samber of Commerce, Chicago, to loss on Real Estate, Produce and Pro-f and County Orders, and Mercantile Paper, of Exchange on all countries.

ORTGAGE LOANS. PLOUR MILL, with Machinery, in Chicago, Past. Residence and grounds at Highland was to rest. WALTER H. MATTOCKS, Room I. No. 40 Dearborn-st.

PROPOSALS. Improving Duluth Harbor.

U.S. ERGIRERS OFFICE.

L.S. ERGIRERS OFFICE.

L.S. ERGIRERS OFFICE.

L.S. ERGIRERS OFFICE.

L. S. PACK. Minn., May 29, 1877.

L. Badersigned until 2 o'clock p. m. June 28, 1877.

L. Bradgersigned until 2 o'clock p. m. June 28, 1877.

L. Bradgersigned until 2 o'clock p. m. June 28, 1877.

L. Bradgersigned until 2 o'clock p. m. June 28, 1877.

L. J. FallyUHAR, Major of Engineers.

GRATES AND MANTELS. Plain, Gold and Nickel trimmed, and SLATE MANTELS.

THE WAR.

Alexander's Operations Retarded by Necessary Diplomacy.

His Secret Efforts to Dissipate the Jealous Misgivings of England.

Cannonading All Yesterday by the Turks at Rustchuk.

The Sulina Mouth of the Danube the Scene of a Marine Fight.

The Russian Torpedo Boats Driven Off and Destroyed.

Another Turkish Expedition Starting with Sealed Orders.

A Real Campaign in Progress in Montenegro.

The Peace Party in Constantinople Gaining Strength.

Mukhtar Pasha's Position in Armeni Less Dangerous.

ENGLAND. POPULAR IMPATIENCE.

[By Cable to The Tribune.] LONDON OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUN SALISBURY STREET, W. C., June 10,-The people here are wondering why the Russian perch across the Danube is delayed. The ons hitherto given were satisfactorythat the troops were not all in position, and that the river was overflowed-but these ons are now insufficient. The Czar is at water is receding, and still there is no advance movement, and great perplexity is felt thereat in England. The fact is that the cause of the delay lies deeper than is

THE CZAB IS SIMPLY WAITING to get assurances from the British Govern ment that no interference will be made. He will not fight England unless forced to do so, as he has a wholesome dread of English cap ital and resources. Hence his extreme anxiety to learn just how far he can go

WITHOUT EMBROILING GREAT BRITAIN Count Schouvaloff was called to St. Petersburg, and instructed to bear assurances to the British Cabinet that the Czar's inten ests in Egypt or Asia. Count Schouvaloff arrived here Saturday. A special Cabinet meeting was held, and to-day or to-morrow the Czar will know the result, and be prepared to act accordingly. It is not to be expected that the Czar has modified his plans

of the campaign ON ACCOUNT OF HIS PEAR OF ENGLAND, but he has set Prince Gortschakoff to work so that, by means of diplomatic promises, England shall bind herself not to interfere. Prince Gortschakoff has in Beaconsfield lowever, a foeman worthy of his steel, -one who can say more and mean less than any man of the present century.

IT IS DOUBTFUL if the wiles of the veteran Russian will pre vail to secure any advantage over England who is already on the scent of blood, and begins to show gleaming teeth.

MONTENEGRO.

THE REAL WAR.

VIENNA, June 10.—No news has been receive from Montenegro. Both sides evidently are making preparations to deal a decisive blow. The ifficult task of forcing an entrance from the Duga Pass in the plain of Nicsics still remains for Suleiman Pasha. In this neither Ali Sahib nor Nehemed Ali can assist him much. On June 8 PIRING WAS HEARD

on the heights of Korpeniza, from which it would appear that the Montenegrin force from Grahava made a movement against the garrisons of Trebinje and Klobuk. A TURKISH SUCCESS.

LONDON, June 10.—A correspondent at the Montenegrin headquarters says the reports that a provision train for Govansko was captured are unfounded. The fortress was revictualed after four hours' fighting. This success enables Suleiman to concentrate his force for attack on Gen. Vukovics' position in Duga Pass.

THE MONTENEGRIN ARMY will be concentrated to meet him, and a pattle will be decisive of the fate of Nicsics. It is thought probable that Suleiman, though losing heavily, will penetrate to Nicsics. If he should be defeated, his army will extricate itself with

THE DANUBE.

SILISTRA, June 10.—It is reported that the Turks, by agreement with the railway company, have cut the dykes and flooded the Kustendje & Tchernavada Railway, and converted the hills skirting the road into a line of defense extend-

skirting the road into a line of defense extending from the sea to the Danube.

LARGE NUMBERS OF CIRCASSIAN HORSEMEN
assembled at Rustchuk are being equipped with
arms of precision, and put under command of
competent officers.

THE RIVER.

LONDON, June 10.—The Danube is falling.

LONDON, June 10.—The Dannoe is failing.

DISBANDED.

The Roumanian militia has been disbanded.

CANNONADING.

RUSTCHUK, June 10.—The cannonade from the Turkish batteries near here have continued all day. According to the latest accounts it was directed against the large bodies of Russian troops and Russian batteries on the opposite bank of the Danube, causing considerable damage.

SOFIA. VIENNA, June 10.—The Turks are collecting an army of reserve westward of Sofia. The garrison of Widdin is being reduced, part of the troops still remaining there being detached to strengthen the army in the field. It is intended by the Turks, apparently, to oppose the Russian force expected to cross in the neighborhood of Nikopolis and Sistova.

Vizier and Safvet Pashs are very anxious to make peace.

At the council held Monday last the Sultan himself proposed to negotiate for peace. The adverse counsels of Radif Pashs.

HOBART PASHA has taken measures for securing the Sulina mouth of the Danube and for a strict blockade of Odessa.

BULGARIA.

Eight hundred Circassians are reported to have been sent to Tatar Bazardjik to be distributed among the Bulgarian villages in order to repress any attempt at insurrection.

A RIVER FIGHT.

THERAPIA, June 10.—News has just arrived of an encounter between six Russian torpedo boats and some Turkish ironclads at the Sulina mouth of the Danube. The torpedo boats were beaten off. Three were destroyed, and some prisoners taken. One of the ironclads was injured. ANOTHER EXPEDITION.

LONDON, June 10.—A special from Sulina re-ports that reinforcements for the Turkish iron-clad fleet are daily expected. After their ar-rival, an expedition of which the destination is CONFIRMATION. A correspondent confirms the report that the ironclads drove off Russian torpedo-boats

ARMENIA.

MURHTAR PASHA.

ERZEROUM, June 8.—Turkish headquarters, with eighteen battalions of infantry, two batteries, and 500 Kurdish cavalry, are established near Zewin. The Turks hold strong position commanding the Zewin road. Their prospect be improved. It is believed the appear to be improved. It is believed that Mukhtar Pasha contemplates attacking the Russian right wing in three separate columns operating from Zewin, Erzeroum, and anothe

THE SUNDAY SUMMARY.

IN ASIA.

LONDON, June 10.—No movements on the Asiatic side were recorded last week which showed that the Russian centre and right wing had joined hands and advanced, the former on the passes of the Soghanlu Mountains, and the latter on Olti and along the Choruk Valley. There must now be udded the fact that the Russian centre has obtained communication with the left wing, so that the eastern heads of passes between the Soghanlu and Kiretel ranges near Midshiner are already in their

MUKUTAR PASUA having withdrawn from his position between Olti and Bardez and taken up a fresh line be-tween Kopruksi and Hassan-Kuleh. Mukhtar has thereby im proved his position, if he has a sufficient force north of Erzeroum to check the advance of the Ruisian right wing. This, however, is very doubtful, especially as his position at Kylly, south of the Araxes, is threatened b the extreme left of the Russian left wing. A portion of the Russian left was

DETACHED AT JORANOS probably with a desire to turn Mukhtar's strong position at Koprukoi on the Araxes, for the descent from Sarhaniu through the passes leading down to the Valley of the Araxes is steep and difficult, as indeed is also the descent from the Karbar range to Kylly, which is about from the Kasber range to Kylly, which is about half an hour's march from the Araxes. If the Turks stand their ground, which they can only do if they have sufficient men guarding the northern approaches to Erzeroum, the plain of

THE SCHIE OF A SANGUINARY BATTLE. The great length of the Russian lines of communi-cation with the two fairly-garrisoned fortresses great caution on their part, because if the Turks had sufficient enterprise or available forces they would long since have sent large reinforcements by sea to Batoum, and endeavored to break ough the circle which the Russian

corps has been forming on the heights around the land side of that town. A vigorous effort in this direction might yet save Erzeroum. The Turks appear to be becoming hastily aware of this fact, and some reinforcements have been ordered to Batoum, but the efforts in this direction do not appear very serious.

The secret of the plan of Russian opera on the Danube has been well kept. The few special correspondents who are allowed to ac-company the Russian army are forbidden, under pain of instant expulsion from camp, to send any details which might give a clew to Russia's de signs, and, consequently, there has been little news from the Russian side, where operations have been confined to reconnoisances by which the Russians are being kept fully posted on the dispositions of the Turkish commanders. The

SEE A REGIMENT IN EVERY COSSACK, and shut their eyes in terror. They have not, like the Russians, any friendly population to assist them with information. The disposition and state of preparation of the opposing forces lead to a belief that there will be heavy cannonading all along the Danube, coupled with raids and feints in various directions, under cover of which there will be simultaneous attacks by the Russians in force at Oitenitza, Rustehuk, Sistera, and Turnn-Marguelli, with diversions at Kalafat and Ibrail. It is not probable that anything of importance in the way of crossing in force will take place

FOR THE NEXT WEEK. Whatever may be the other points at which crossings will finally be attempted, Rustchuk seems particularly unlikely to be left unmolested, as on the possession of Rustchuk will depend the command of the railway, which is of the greatest importance to the Russians. In reference to the report which states that

ANOTHER CROSSING is confidently expected at Hirzeova, with a view of gaining a short line of railway running from Tchernevada to Kuzndami, any attempt at an effective resistance would probably cause such an attempt in force to be abandoned, as a march through the fever-haunted Dobrudscha ought to be as rapid as possible. There are two Turkish gunboats in the mouth of the River Lom and two at the mouth of the Zantra. A Constantinople telegram Saturday

night announces that the
Two TURKISH MONITORS which had been prevented from ascending the Danube by torpedoes placed off Herzeova have succeeded in extricating themselves and reaching Tebernavada, thus furnishing an additional obstacle to annoy the Russian attempt to cap-ture the railway from Tehernavada to Kus-

GENERAL.

THE EGYPTIAN CONTINGENT.

ALEXANDRIA, June 10.—The Turkish menof-war to escort the Egyptian contingent have arrived. The contingent is expected to sail

make peace.

At the council held Monday last the Sultan himself proposed to negotiate for peace. The adverse counsels of Redif Pasha, however, prevailed, but if the Asiatic campaign proves disastrous both the Sultan and the nation will sue

CHICAGO, MONDAY, JUNE 11, 1877.

Odean Effendi, Under Secretary of Public Works, who was recently on a mission to England, has been exiled.

A dispatch to the Times from Athens asserts that it is untrue that the Porte demanded an explanation of the Greek armaments. On the contrary, the Turkish Minister has been instructed to express the satisfaction of the Sul-tan at the formation of the new Ministry. St. Petersburg, June 10.—The loan of 200,-

000,000 rubles at 5 per cent to be opened through the State Bank is under consideration. GRAND DUKE MICHAEL'S PROCLAMATIONS.

GRAND DUKE MICHABL'S PROCLAMATIONS.

Tithe Messenger, May 1.

To the People of Adjar and Kuboolet: By order of the Czar of all the Russias, the Czucasian army, under my command, enters your country. Not for the sake of devastating peaceful homes nor laying waste your lands has one senerous and loving monarch drawn the sword. He seeks no glory for his arms that is to be gained by an attack on the unsumed and defenseless. His sword is alone drawn for the protection of the weak, and his desire is to defend the truth and the rights of man. Therefore we come not as an enemy, but as a friend, and all who prove to us that we are regarded as friends shall have the fullest protection guaracteed to them in the peaceful possession of their homes and wealth. Let the entrance of our army into your land be the beginning of a warm and insting friendship between you, the sons of the noble Georgian race, brothers by blood to the faithful subjects of the Czar.

Michael. Commander-in-Chief.

The Caar. Michari, Commander in Chief.

To the People of Erseroum Valley: The Caucasian army under my command has crossed the frontier of your country by command of the Czar of all the Russias. As chief commander and Governor of his Imperial Majesty I proclaim that the Russian army comes to you not to scatter rum and desolation on a peaceful land, but to offer the helping hand of friendship to the innocent and oppressed. Do not fear that your peace will be disturbed or that your wealth will be taken from you not a hair of your head will fall by reason of our presence if you will receive us as friends and remain quietly in your homes. I have given positive orders to the General in command of my army—Loris Melikokoff—that he shall bring summary punishment upon any one who shall offer to disturb you in the peaceful possession of your homes. But if, on the contrary, any one dares to show opposition to our presence, and especially if arms are raised against us, let him blame himself for the consequences that will be sure to follow.

MICHASI.,
Commander-in-Chief of the Cancasian Army and

Commander-in-Chief of the Cancasian Army and General Pheldtzehmeister.

A RUSSIAN FLAN FIFTY TRARS AGO.

The following conversation, which Dr. Lee records in his well-known work. "The Last Days of Alexander and the First Days of Nicholas, Emperors of Russia," will be found interesting just at the present time, although it is half a century old: "On Saturday, the 5th of March, 1825 (says Dr. Lee), conversing with the Baron Brunow on the present state of Turkey and the probable consequences of the war between the Gresics and Turke, he said a plan had been suggested to him by M. Stourdza, which he thought original and entitled to attention. The Baron Brunow stated it to be as follows: Considering now the states of Turkey, and as it is a matter of consequence to know what is to become of it, and to prevent all the difficulties which can arise out of that concern, M. Stourdza proposes a plan which he thinks will combine every interest. That plan is, that the provinces which compose now what is called European Turkey should be divided into three parts. The first, composed of the Principalities of Moldavis, Wallachia, and all those countries which surround the Danube, called formerly Bulgaria. The second part composed of those countries near the frontiers of Austria, —Servia, Daimatia, and Bosnia. The third part composed of the Morea, those countries which formed Greece proper, and all its islands. These three parts should be quite independent States and put under their own; Moldavis and Wallachia being governed by the Hospodars, and Servia by the Frinces of Servia. These three parts to be maintained should be placed under the protection of the three great Powers of Europe, and Servia by the Princes of Servia. These three parts to be maintained should be placed under the protection of the three great Powers of Europe, of Servia by the Princes of Servia. These countries, that all should be interested in maintaining the independence of each. Now a particular importance is attached to Constantinople, as it is an intermed mander-in-Chief of the Cancasian Army

pendence of each. Now a particular importance is attached to Constantinople, as it is an intermedium of much of the commerce of Europe, of the Mediterranean, and Black Sea. All the Fowers are equally interested in the independence of that important commercial place; and it is proposed that it should be constituted a free city, or port libre, similar to the political existence which has been granted to Cracovie, according to the Treaty of Vienna; like Hamburg. Frankfort, and other free cities. Constantinople, considered as the centre of the ecclesiastical power of the Greek Church, must be quite independent. Every one knows that Turkey cannot exist much longer; and that it would be better to prevent all the ovils which must arise by such an arrangement than to abundon it to the ambition of any Power, or to make it the cause of a general disturbance in Europe. This is nothing similar to the division of Poland, because it would not be a material division, but a moral one."

TURKISH SOLDIERS.

Correspondence New Furk Heroid.

VARNA, May 5.— I could see that the tents were pitched with mathematical precision, and that the hersea, picketed in long lines, were wiry-looking, serviceable animals. As for the men, they were, like all the Turkish toops I have yet seen, the perfection of soldiery, and I can well understand that European officers should pronounce them the best material in the world. As food for powder they are certainly univarpassed. Each man is a bonase bouche. Strony, broad-chested, round-imbed, and moving with a free awinging gait in their simple and picturesque costumes, the Turkish soldiers certainly may the appearance of men with whon good Generals could go anywhere and do anything. And their morale is as excellent as their physique, for they Zare amenable to discipline, brave and fierce in battle, patient under hardship. They will serve their country for weeks and months together without asking for pay, and will march long distances with very little anstenance. The officers have not the fine personal

ingly painstaking and gallant, they have not had the opportunity of a thoroughly scientific military education such as is afforded by the schools of Western Europe.

There is in Varna a large contingent of Eryptian troops whom the Khedive, as in duty bound, has sent to Turkey to serve under his suzerian lord, the Commander of the Faithful. The Egyptians, as a body, come nearer the European ideal of disciplined soldiers than the Turka, and the training of the drill-shed is more evident among them, as might be expected, considering the Khedive's intelligent appreciation of the value of European and American officers. On my way back through the town I a passed through the main square or market-place, and was attracted by the sounds of a military band. It was that of the Ryptian contingent, and most extraordinary music it discoursed. Wholly in a minor key, like all Oriental music, the effect was that of a wild dirge, the same phrase being repeated over and over again until the first impression, which was strangely inspiriting, gave way to a feeling of weariness and longing for a few bars in the major key to break the monotony. The crowd which surrounded the musicians seemed thoroughly to appreciate the strange medley of sounds. Grave old white-bearded Turks wagged their heads in time, and little girls danced about in a measure as queer as the music. In the next street I passed a hage mortar up to the forts. Moving slowly, each with a hand on the ropes, the soldiers chanted dirge precisely similar to that which their Egyptian allies were performing near by.

I noticed, too, that the very buglers had a tendency to sound sheir calls in a minor key. Immediately beneath the window of the hotel where I lodged was one of the seaward bastions of the fortress, which mounted five guns, one of them a large Krupp. Gun drill seemed to be going on almost all day in this bastion, but when the squads dispersed their chief amusement seemed to be playing bugle calls. Six men, each with a bugle, whom I saw sitting on the parapet of t

THE ESTPTIAN CONTINGENT.

ALEXANDELA, June 10.—The Turkish menof-war to escort the Egyptian contingent have arrived. The contingent is expected to sail immediately.

HEAVY TAXES.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 10.—The Chamber of Deputies passed through its first reading the proposal for a forced 10 per cent loan, repayable in twelve years. All taxpayers, proprietors, merchants, and functionaries will be required to contribute.

BY WAY OF OTHERS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 6, via ATHENS.—It is feared there will be a popular outbreak if bad news arrives from Asia. Arrests of Softas, civilians, and military students take place daily. A coup de main for the restoration of ex-Sultan Murad is much feared. No bosts are allowed to traverse the Bosphorus or Golden Horn after dark.

The Peace party grows stronger. The Grand

The TURKING DANOBLAN FLOTILLA.

The Contribution of the Dannhe, classified according to model on the Dannhe, classified according to model on the Dannhe, classified and a contribution, which are clad throughout with three inches of iron, supported by fourteen inches of wooden backing and an inner skin of half-inch iron. In the middle of each vessel rises an armored battery, in which are two revolving guns well as on the through port-holes fore and aft, as well as on the through port-holes fore and aft, as well as one of the contribution of

DANUBE FORTRESSES.

THE PIRST LINE OF TURKISH DEFENSES—ELEVEN
FORTS IN SEVENTY MILES. line of the Turkish defense, it may not be uninter-esting, and will certainly not be irrelevant, to glance at its value as an obstacle to invasion, and games at its vates as an obstacle to invasion, and to describe briefly the fortresses along its banks, whose importance has been so differently estimated by Turcophiles and Turcophotes. From Gollubiza to Gladowa, the Danube cuts through a chain of hills which extends from the Carpathians to the Balkans, and its bed narrows to about 300 yards, but the navigation is difficult on ac-count of the rocks which block the chan-nel in the vicinity of the Iron Gate. Here the nel in the vicinity of the Iron Gate. Here the banks on either side are precipitous rocks, and the channel is defended by the forts of Ata-Kaleh, "the fortress of the island," and Gladows, or Feti Islam—"victory of the faith." The first of these is held by the Turks, the second is Serbian; neither have any real military value. At the mouth of the Timok, the valley of the river widens to about twenty miles, and so continues as far as the Black Sea. The ground on both sides becomes more and more marshy, and the number of islands increases as you approach the Delta, but in general, the Turkish bank commands the Wallachian. Below Rustchuk, opposite Turtukai, the left bank presents solid ground. Opposite Silistria there is a road, practicable at all seasons, leading from Kalarasch to the Danube.

In the Dobrudscha, the right bank also commands the Russian base, but it can be approached near Hirsowa, where the valley becomes more narrow: this passage, however, is obstructed by a number of islands, several miles in extent, covered with reeds and brushwood, which are generally under water.

water.

At Ibralla the left bank attains an elevation of eighty feet; the roads, only practicable in fine weather, lead through a marsh to Matchin, which commands all the defiles covered by the hills of Matchin and Beach Tepe, about 1,000 feet in beight. weather, lead through a marsh to Matchin, which commands all the defiles covered by the hills of Matchin and Beach Tepe, about 1,000 feet in height.

Below Isaktcha the Danube divides into three branches, of which only one, the Sulina, with a breadth of 180 to 220 yards, is navigable. All the country between the northern and southern branches is an immene swamp. From the Iron Gate to its mouth the Danube is at no point less than 1,000 yards in width, and there is no cristing bridge eastward from Peterwardein. Near Tuleba there is a sand bank which obstructs the bed of the river, leaving only about fourteen inches of water in ordinary weather; here a treatle bridge might be established. Everywhere else the passage must be effected by pontoons.

Within a distance of seventy German miles there are elseven so-called fortresses, situated at the points where the stream appears to be favorable to the passage of an army. None of these, however, can be classed as important, according to the modern military randard. They consist generally of an irregular bastioned front, without either casemates or bomb-proof sheliters: the relief is small, the lines easily entitled and restricted by the collection of huts erected for the accommodation of the garrison. They are generally well armed and provisioned, and neither men nor officers are ever demoralized by any apprehensions as to the strength or weakness of their position, of whose real value all are profoundly imporant. In days when rified cannon were unknown, the want of detached outworksthemost salient defect of Turkish fortifications—was compensated for by their skillful defense of the ditches, and the resistance became more serious at the moment when, in other countries, it cases. that is with the crowning of the breach. Generally, a numerous and wealthy bourgeoiste paralyzes the efforts of the garrison, but it is quite the contrary in Turkey, where every inhabitant mounts upon the ramparts to fight, and to the, if needs be, in defense of Islam, of his property, and his f

inhabitant mounts upon the ramparts to fight, and to die, if needs be, in defense of Islam, of his property, and his family, and for the maintenance of his rule over the hated rayahs.

In a previous letter I have described Widdin, where a desultory change of cannon shots still continues with Kalafat. About fitteen miles higher up the river is Florentin, a square fort, with round towers at the angles, and eight gans, and garrisoned by about 100 men. Rahova would not merit attention but for its position commanding the channel of the river, which here is without islands to mask the enemy's movements on the opposite bank. Nikopolis has an antiquated square castle perched upon a steep rock, with a river battery at the base. Its garrison numbers 4,000 men. Sistova, twenty miles lower down, has a few very insignificant earthworks. Rustchuk, the Capital of the Horn, upon an elevated plateau extending southward from the river, and commanding the main roads connecting Varra, Shumla, and Tirnova with Roumania, as well as the railways from Varra, Shumla, and Tirnova with Roumania, as well as the railways from Varra, Shumla, Ploiesti, Galatz, and Bucharest. It is a very important strategic position and is tolerably well fortified, with a continuous enceinte on the land side, and five re-

GEN. GRANT.

THE VOYAGE.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Gen. Grant was present at every meal on board the Indiana except supper. In regard to this he said he did not see the use of hurrying through dinner in order to be in time for tea. Jesse Grant has also retained his appetite, and so I believe has Mrs. Grant, although she has kept her room most of the time through nervousness. The General is cut out for a sailor. He seems thoroughly at home, rises early and strolls about the deek, smokes his cigar, chats plensantly with every one, plays an occasional hand at "Boston," and sleeps well. Whenever he sees or hears of anything irresistibly funny he tells it at once.

"MY LEGS ARE TOO SHORT,"
he said one morning. "The sift rolled so much

"MY LEGS ARE TOO SHORT."
he said one morning. "The stip rolled so much last night, and every roll I either slid downward two feet or back on my head. Then I got out of bed and tried to make the berth shorter by stowing all the valises in it I could find, but they soon jumped out, and so I did not sleep at all." The next day the carpenter nailed a partition across the berth, and made it more conveniently proportionate for the Petit Caporal.

Gen. Grant was tickled to death one morning, because through the ship lurching he had twice slid off his feet on deck, and kloked a newly-married man in the ribs. It was really laughable, though, to see the General in one of these escapades, on the

see the General in one of these escapades, on the floor, struggling and sprawling about, trying to re-gain his feet. :
There are several individuals on board who pass

y time came, and he lost his bet. Just as we were talking about it in the smoking room, in came Gen. Grant. Said he: "Mr. —, I see you've lost the wager. I was hoping you would. Some one will have to saffer for that \$5 at poker, though." The poker-player looked discomfited, for it served at once as a reproof and a warning.

ANOTHER ACCIDENT

I regret to have to regord. The other evening, while a number of us were in the smoking-room, the vessel gave an extraordinary lurch for which we were unprepared. Dr. Carter, of Columbus. O., was sitting on a chair in the middle of the room, and Gen. Grant ast on the side with his feet resting on the rungs of the Doctor's chair. The ship dived; Dr. Carter shot across the room, his head oringing up against the Doctor's jaw was fractured rather seriously,—an accident universally regretted, as he was 'he most entertaining member of our smoking-room club.

This (Friday) evening when the cloth was removed, Capt. R. W. Sarrent, commander of the Indians, was presented by Gen. Grant with A WELL-DESERVED TESTIMONIAL signed by all the passengers, headed by General and Mrs. Grant. Mr. C. Stuart Patterson read the testimonial, and made an excellent speech. The honor was acknowledged by Capt. Sargent, who looked as proud as he is handsome. The ladies were next toasted, and found a champion in the bashful poet, Mr. Jesse R. Grant.

At Queenstowa Gen. Grant received letters from Lords Houghton and Derby tendering their congratulations and hospitality; also a letter from Judge Pierrepont, begging the General to refuse all invitations until he arrives in London, as everything is arranged.

GREAT BRITAIN. EDINBURG TO GRANT.

EDINBURG. June 10.—The Lord-Provost of Edin-EDINBURG. June 10.—The Lord-Provost of Edinburg has notified Gen. Grant, through the American Legation at London, of the desire of the Corporation and citizens to make the event of Gen. Grant's visiting Edinburg a public recognition of the high estimate they hold of his character and the services which he as President rendered to the cause of general peace, particularly in cementing friendly relations between the United States and Great Britain. A reply is daily expected.

OBSTUARY.

LONDON, JUNY 10.—John O'Keefe, Member of the House of Commons for Dungaryan, is dead.

A CROWD OF PEOPLE WRAPPED IN A FLAME OF BURNING GAS.

Levnox, Juny 10.—ohn O'Keefe, Member of the House of Commons for Dungravan, is dead.

A CROWD OF PROFIES OLS.

The balloon accident in Huil on Monday night last turned out more serious than was at first anticipated. The accident was caused by the gas of a crowd of persons and taking fire. A two-days' gain, fancy fair, balloon ascent and freworks display commenced on Monday afternoon, in a field on the girunswick estales. Every' roud. There town, tripe having arrived in Huil from all parts of the country. The peparations for the balloon ascent were completed about 7 olicics, and of the country. The preparations for the balloon ascent were completed about 7 olicics, and of the country. The proparations for the balloon is stated to have been capable of helding 30 000 feet of gas, and its roughly estimated that from 30,000 to 30,000 feet of gas, and its roughly estimated that from 30,000 to 30,000 feet of gas, and its roughly estimated that from 30,000 to 30,000 feet of gas, and its roughly estimated that from 30,000 to 30,000 feet of gas, and its roughly estimated that from 30,000 to 30,000 feet of gas, and its roughly estimated that from 30,000 to 30,000 feet of gas, and its roughly estimated that from 30,000 to 30,000 feet of gas, and its roughly estimated that from 30,000 to 30,000 feet of gas, and its roughly estimated that from 30,000 to 30,000 feet of gas, and its roughly estimated that from 30,000 to 30,000 feet of gas, and its roughly estimated that from 30,000 to 30,000 feet of gas, and its roughly estimated that from 30,000 to 30,000 feet of gas, and its roughly estimated that from 30,000 to 30,000 feet of gas, and its roughly estimated that from 30,000 to 30,000 feet of gas, and its roughly estimated that from 30,000 to 30,000 feet of gas, and its roughly estimated that from 30,000 to 30,000 feet of gas, and its roughly estimated that from 30,000 to 30,000 feet of gas, and its roughly estimated that from 30,000 to 30,000 feet of gas, and its roughly estimated that from 30,000 to 30,000 feet of gas, and

Sources of Church Power.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Prof. Swing's Stemon

House a telegraphic dispatch from Sir Bartle on the annexation of the Transvaal, from whappears that the new province will continue io a separate, though subordinate Govern that all officials willing to serve will be retained that the Dutch inanguage may be optionally ployed, and that the laws will remain unchild altered by proper legislative authority, payment of the State debt is to be provided if the war tax is suspended.

In another telegram it was stated that the sity for annexation was generally acknowly in order to terminate the existing anarch that perfect quiet prevailed in the Transva is not likely to be disturbed. The Dutch is annoyed, but they know they cannot resemble and the secept by a war of despair, and for a despair, and for a despair they have no sufficient motive, even had the resources.

THE PRENCH CRISIS AND CATHOLIC AGITA'
ROME, May 24. - A series of interrogations

Bologna.

The Minister of the Interior replied that the greatest demonstration they could give Europe at the present time was, that the Pope was perfectly free and that all opinions could be freely manifested, and he did not think that the students had been to severely treated. If pligrims created a disturb sance, it would have been repressed in the same way. It was to the interest of the nation and of liberty that pligrims should be able to come and go with absolute freedom and security.

Other interrogations, setting forth that the change of Government in France was dangerous to the peace of Italy, and statements that Italy ough to arm to repel any threats, for that official declarations of friendship from the French Government were not to be trusted, and that the friends of Italy is France were in the minority and her enomies in the majority, were warmly protested against by the Fresident and by the Chamber. Signor Depretts, the Prime Minister, said that the reassuring declaration sent to Italy by the French Government were all the more valuable as they had not been sought, but had been made spontaneously. He reminded the Chamber of the many services France had rendered Italy in securing her independence, and he did not hisk that France would now turn her arms against Italy, nor let herself be led astray by clerical reaction. He acknowledged the development of Catholic agitation recently attained, and that Italy should be watchful, while relying on her rights. As regarded the Italian Government, it had no intention of persecuting the clergy; but, at the same time, it would not permit them to assail the rights of the State. The Government would rizoronally enforce respect for laws on all alike, and would present others better to guarantee the State.

FRANCE.

FRANCE,
A GREAT RACE.

Paris, June 10.—The race for the Grand Purse
of Paris took place to-day. The weather was unusually fine, and an immense and brilliant crowd
attended. The race was won by St. Christophe by
two lengths, Jongleur second, and Strachino third,
Seven ran. Betting at the start was fifty to one
against St. Christophe, seven to four on Jongleur,
and eight to one against Strachino.

CHARBORD'S "SUBJECTS."

Paris, June 10.—In consequence of satisfactory
assurances which have been given to a Legitimist
deputation, the Legitimists will vote for a dissolution.

PARIS, June 10.—A banquet was given to M. Gambetta at Amiens Saturday evening. M. Gambetta made a speech, in the course of which he declared that Republicans must not think of any other means beyond moral resistance for rescuing france.

ROME, June 10.—The French Ambassado Roll See has left Rome for Paris, whither been suddenly recalled.

GERMANY.

FRANCE IN DANGER.

Beblux, June 10.—A very serious impression has been caused here by articles yesterday and today in the National Zettung, discussing the crisis in France, declaring an Ultramontane regime, which alone could only succeed the Republic, as irreconcilable with European peace. These articles are said to reflect very faithfully the views of Government circles here. Information that the French are remewing their military preparations on

CITY OF BRUSSELS.

Narrative by Capt. Williams of the Passage of the Disabled Steamship.

Aprela Disabled to The Tribuna.

NEW YORK, June 10.—In his narration of the run of the Inman steamship City of Brussels, which sailed from this port April 21, and arrived at Lincols 21. run of the Innan steamship City of Brussels, which sailed from this port April 21, and arrived at Liverpool after a voyage of thirty-eight days. Capt. Williams says: We left the wharf at New York at fifteen minutes past 12 Saturday, April 21, and, with light westerly winds and fine weather, our voyage commenced. All went well till Monday morning, the 23d, when, distant 491 mailes from Sandy Hook, the disaster occurred. The engines were working well, making fifty-three revolutions, with eighty pounds pressure of steam, when suddenly they dashed off a terrific speed for a few seconda, shaking the vessel considerably. This gave rise to the report that some kind of an explosion took place. That was not the fact, the real occurrence being the breaking of the screw shaft somewhere in the stern tunnel at an inaccessible point. The second engineer promptly shut off the steam. We set sail and so proceeded. During the greater part of the passage we had light variable winds, principally easterly, and made but slow progress, especially from the 21st to the 25th of May, during which days it was calm nearly the whole of the time. The ship sails very well in a strong breeze, but unfortunately we never had a whole twenty-four hours' steady wind. We occasionally made as much as eleven knots, and when we had a good headway the screw was but a slight impediment, but when we had light and variable winds it caused us much difficulty and delay. We had to get it to turn the right way by means of ropes and to adopt other devaces. Occasionally it would render the runder quite useless. The greatest distance we made in any one day was 183 miles. Our shortest distance in any one day was as the captain hoisted his ensign, but they did not see our signals, and passed on. We passed several sailing vessels after that, all of which we asked to report us, but we did not see any more steamers until we met the City of Richmond on the 8th of May. She stood by us for some time, and we received some provisions from her.

The Cross of Christ Greater than All Sectarian Philosophy.

Farewell Sermon by the Rev. E. P. Pewell to the Third Unitarian Church.

edanism and Christianity in Turkey-Address by Dr. Michaelin.

SOURCES OF CHURCH POWER. SERMON BY PROF. SWING.

Prof. Swing preached yesterday morning at the
Central Church; taking as his text:

Life ye up a banner on the high mountain.—Isaich

Lift ye up a banner on the high mountain.—Isolar zill., 2.

The Church is pictured as an army moving along with flying banners. Upon ancient banners and flars there were words which stood as symbols of the political or religious faith, in obedience to which the ranks were moving toward the field of battle. Lifting these significant words on high and letting the breeze take them, to make their gold or purple colors gleam in the sun, the soldiers advanced under their inspiration, and in history under their inspiration, and in history sprang up the poetic phrase, "Ter-as an army with banners." The Church having been marching proud-

institutions of man lie around us to be in and measured, and then to be for their merit, or to be despised for rnal worthlessness. Democracy and moretry and bondage, socialism and marriage acy, and many other shapes of life, are

tinctive tenets is susceptible of most proof; and the proof is of this kind; If, for example, the Arminian theory about God's decrees and the human will, and the Arminian dogms that a converted man may fail from grace, were all influential ideas, then the church that repudiated these ideas would appear as a defective, languishing body.—8 body suffering with disease. Water being valuable for a plant, if one cuts off the water the plant withers. All foliage has disappeared from Sahara, because the rains have ceased to fall on that continent of sand. Thus, if the Arminian theory were potent for good, that church which does not poseess it should be found leading a paralyzed life,—a life led amid scanty supplies. But, behold, Calvanism sets forth contradicting each leading idea of Arminianism, and instead of languishing, it exhibits to the world all the elements of a vigorous life. It could be cut off from the rains and dews of Arminias without sufering. Hence Arminianism does not contain an essential element of religion.

Suppose now we affirm with Mr. Froude and a thousand others that the Calvinistic notions of God, of election, of unalternible fate, of a chosen people, of the perseverance of saints, are the causes of the power and piely and general success of the Presbyterian army, then certainly if such virtue lie in these ideas the denominations which are destitate of these doctrines ought to languish and appear in history as fields without the early and latter rains.—But also for such expectation; as though to drive us to the real fountain of religious good, a wise Providence permitted Arminianism to arise and contradict each tenet of Calvanism and then move on hillosophy, loading it with early and latter rains.—Out of the conclusion that the Calvanistic are standing by the one philosophy, loading it with eulogy, ascribing for the prince by which the eulogists are standing, but from unseen springs neglected in the estimates of man, but boundless and never-falling in the porting the prince poil in the immersion

overthrow the argument by moving across the scene with his simplicity of rite but beauty of character.

Go whither we may, we shall at last find the glory of the Church retreating from these outer circles and moving inward, as though its home were away from the outer strife. As the doves of Virgil's story, startled by the rattling armor and noisy footstep of approaching man, rose and aligated again and again, always flying away toward the deeper forest, so the angelic spirit of the Church will not be found in the outer confines of the sects, but before your advancing foot it will rise and fly further inward, as though elsewhere, far away, there were a resting-place full of peace. Having now approached the Church from many different sides, and having found nowhere an adequate explanation of any past power, and hence no adequate basis of future hopes, let us follow the fugitive dove inward and find what glory there may be away from this first line of approach. We do not advance in vain. The word God appears written everywhere. It is upon leaf and flower, and ground and sky. The more we advance the more visible the wonderful letters. In this deep solitude we read also that man has transgressed the laws of this Creator, and merits punishment. But, meriting punishment, he is so wonderfully made in the image of the Almighty that the very skies weep over his ruin, and wonder if he cannot be transformed and fitted again for iffe. And now the

side the name or too. Christ is the way, and truth, and life. Just beyond these ideas of God, and man, and sin, and Christ, we find a grave. It is dug in the solemn wilderness, and by if are the words, "Through this man passes to Hell or Heaven."

These, then, are the inner doctrines whence all the Churches which have had any success or power have drawn their induence over the souls of men. God, sin, Christ, righteousness, the grave, Hell, and Heaven, these are the ideas which lie beneath the Caivinstic and Arminian, all the Protestant Evangelical Churches, and explain their triumphal marches in our world. The Presbyerian Church does not surpass Romanism because of any Calvinian theory, but because it has made its people see more clearly the God, the Christ, the righteousness. the duties that descend from these more clearly seen facts. And the Methodist Church does not prevall because of its metaphysical propositions, but because under the lead of a Weeley it grasped more perfectly the inmost ideas of Christianity. It is strong in the centre of all trath.

That the human familyimight see more clearly these central traths, the Protestant Churches wil espoused a wide and doep education, and that all the powers of religion might be developed they espoused individual. Biorty: and thus with God and Christ, and the grave and eternity, and earthly education and development beneath them, one need not ask further what agencies have been at work that these acts have gathered into their folds so many millions of our citizens. If the personal question were asked of any of you who are professors of the Christian religion what ideas filed the mind when you made such religious professions, doubtless the answer would be that the ideas were God, sin, Christ, etting, of Episcoper high your hand strength, and health. Hence be Calvinium, or Arminianism, or Episcoper high or low, ever so true they are only theories that aitend Christianity and not powerful causes that ever he help would be saints or all ages, are that other motion

FAREWELL SERMON.

FAREWELL SERMON.

THE REV. E. P. POWELL AT THE THERD UNITARIAN CHURCH.

The Rev. E. P. Powell, who has been pastor of
the Third Unitarian Church for several years,
preached his farewell sermon yesterday morning.
He intends to apend the next two or three years on
his farm near Clinton, N. Y., his health having
been somewhat impaired by twenty years of hard
work, and absolute rest being needful to recuperaite. His text was:

Grace be with you all.—Time. iii., 15.

He did not believe, he said in protracted farewells. His resignation as pastor was soon to be a
the hands of the Trustees, and to be laid before
the Society for action. It had been thoroughly
considered, and could not be reconsidered.
About a year ago he said to some of the
Trustees that he wished to withdraw from this
field of work, but the answer was, emphatically, "If you do, this is the last experiment
we will make, his conclused to but in one year
more of as carnest work as possible. For the past
two snorths two of the Trustees had known of his

si ha no way to disturb theirs, which we were in the sight be. His reasons for withtawing were:

"First to delive to take to complete the state of application, and a retreat of the state of the state of application, and a retreat of the state of the st

ADDRESS BY THE REV. DR. MICHAELIN, OF ARMENIA.

The Rev. Dr. Michaelin, a native of Armenia, educated in medicine and theology at Yale, ad-dressed a large congregation last evening in New England Congregational Church, taking for his

Turkey."

The speaker regretted the size of the subject, which prevented him from doing justice to it in one evening. Religion and secularity in the East were not two, but one thing, and this would be his reason for bringing in what might seem the latter class. It had been asked why it was that so much interest was taken in this country in matters in the Ottoman Enpire, while so little interest comparatively was felt in revolutions and insurrections in Mexico and other countries nearer home. The Empire was really one of the greatest and most important in the world in size, in position, in climate, in productions, and every other thing which made it important. Great events had taken place in this Empire; the greatness of Greece, Persia, and other portant. Great events had taken piace in this Empire; the greatness of Greece. Persia, and other countries had been acquired in the limits of this Empire. These things were excuses for the great interest felt here and in Europe over the present struggle. The real question was, Who was to rule in case the present Mohammedan rule was abolished? The rule over the Christians had always been bad, out the European nations were nevertheless willing that Turkey should stand because been bad, out the European nations were nevertheless willing that Turkey should stand because it was weak, and offered no objection to their going in and coming out. So far as English interest was concerned, it was simply the interest of her commerce. It seemed as if to be friendly with England was to be absorbed by her by and by. The pretext offered by Russia was a religious one. That it was her duty to protect the Christians, and put them on an equality with Mohammedans. This was agreeable to the Christians, who were willing to accept anything for a change. The cause of the present trouble ran back three years, when the Christian people were overtaxed. The conduct of the English Government was explained on the them on an equality with Mohammedans. This was agreeable to the Christians, who were willing to accept anything for a change. The cause of the present trouble ran back three years, when the Christian people were overtaxed. The conduct of the English Government was explained on the ground that it had a prospect of acquiring Palestine or Egypt as a return for money borrowed. In Turkey at present were about 40,000,000 of people,—one-half Mohammedans and the other half Christians. These were made up of many different nations. The Armenians were from the Asiatic side and about 3,000,000 in number. The history of the Mohammedans dates from 1300, when a Prince came into Armenia and conquered city after city, until he and his comrades overran the country and laid the foundation of the Ottoman Empire, which grew until Mohammed II. took Constantinople, in 1453. This rule had always been oppressive, and never liked by the people. The habit has been for the people to live in villages by themselves, and when more than one nationality was gathered then the sectionent became a city. Unlike the custom in this country. It is asual for the different nationalities to keep'themselves entirely separate, and to cordially hate each other, and teach their children the same sentiment. It had never been practicable to establish a common school-house for all the sections. Instead of this the Government appointed officers for each nationality, and thus kept up the hatred. The Christians, Jews, and other sections had their own schools and churches, but the Mohammedans being rulers, took the best part of the town—the business part—for their cemeteries, mosques, etc., so that a stranger coming into a city would naturally see nothing but the Mohammedans. The Mohammedans had always been a jealous people, and had never treated the Christians very well. They had never permitted the Christians to have either steeples or bella to their churches. These were small things, but they went to show how the Christian people were treated the Christians ton

CLOSING EXERCISES.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 10.—The closing exercises of the Y. M. C. A. Convention were most in teresting. The proceedings were all of a devotional character. The morning meeting was conducted at Library Hall by Thomas K. Cree, of New York. In the afternoon a young men's meeting at the same place was conducted by S. A. Taggert, of Pennsylvania, and a boys' meeting in the Association rooms. An immense andience assembled for the farewell meeting. W. K. Jennings, of Pittsburg, pressded. Interesting addresses were delivered by Col. Black, of Georgia; D. H. Budge, of Canada: the Rev. Cushing, of Ohio; James McConnoughy, of Pennsylvania; Col. Lovelace, of Alabams; H. B. Chamberlain, of New York; J. S. Wheat, of Kentucky, Dr. Stuart Robinson, of Louisville; and H. Thane Miller, of Cinclinant.

Were made in behalf of the young men of the country, and the work of the Association, as presented in the Convention, was highly lauded. H. Thane Miller spoke earnestly in behalf of the Louisville Association. asking that a building be erected for them in which they may conduct their work in saving the young men of the citizens of Louisville, whom they say have so hospitably entertained the Convention. The Convention was one of the most pleasant and profitable ones ever held. Thousands were compelled to farm away to-night, not being shie to secure ad-CLOSING EXERCISES.

Massachusetts Seaport, and Its Surroundings.

of the Vicinity. Harriet Prescott Spofford, Her "Amber

Some of the Literary Celebrities

Gods," and Her Island-Home. John G. Whittier, Lucy Larcom, Harriet McEwen Kimball, and "Gail Hamilton."

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., June 5.—Newburypor is the most delightful of the old towns that seem to be lying asleep along the shore of Massachusett Bay. Although in Essex County, which is the nice, Havershill, and Lynn; and so can give to s visitors, and its quiet and cultivated in-abitants, a sense of freedom and repose. It has the Merrimac River, with all its beauty, to rise and fall beside it. It has the ocean and its pure breezes to invigorate it, and the sound of the melancholy surf to soothe it. Plum Island, with its beach, is within easy access; and the Bar, with its breakers, is just beyond. A few old fragments of wrecks, half-buried in the sand, keep before

THE DANGERS OF THE DEEP, and serve to prepare the mind for the stories of tempest, and peril, and daring, and self-sacrifice, and death, which the old sea-captains, and their children and grandchildren, like to tell. Old elms, planted 200 years ago, overarch the fine old streets. Old houses, that have a history, speak to the eye of domestic comfort, and the possibility of interiors enriched with treasures of literature and art, and of marvelous curiosities from beyond the seas. For it was foreign commerce that, three-quarters of a century ago and more, built these quaint buildings and gave the lown its aspect, that is neither of the land nor of the sea. I never look upon any of these rarities which the sea-captains apon any of these rarities which the sea-captains used to bring to their wives and daughters, after

upon any of these rarities which the sea-captains used to bring to their wives and daughters, after months and years of absence, without thinking of the tender emotions which moved the rough old sailors when they bought them, in Madagascar, or Calcutta, or Madras, for the ornament of their Puritan homes; and without feeling something of the thankful affection with which the lonely occupants of those homes daily regarded them.

Repeatedly I have looked around for something race and strange which might have been the "Amber Gods" in MRS. HARRIET PRESCOTT SPOFFORD'S powerful and passionate story of that name. For it was in some of these very Newburyport houses that she must have seen the weird bracelet with its unearthly carvings. As she is an antive of this place, from her childhood she heard its legends of storms, and shipwrecks, and the Bar, and the Dead-Man's Reef, and all the wonderful true tales of sorrow, of love, and patient waiting, which have their birth in these old towns along the const. Every day, if not in her own home, yet in the home of her playmates, she saw these nameless mementoes of travel and affection; and, in her study of imagination all by herself, must have woven these precious malerials into fabrics of beauty and strength, which in after days were destined to see the light and stir our souls. It was only by breathing such an atmosphere from infancy that an author of her marked peculiarities in the choice and treatment of subjects could have gained the ability to write as she has written. She is most at home here. Her best tales are those that are incased in the scenery of the Merrimac, and that have for their characters the hardy men who made long vyages from the port of Newbury, and the patient women who there prayed and waited for the sife return of husbands, and lovers, and brothers, and sons. She must be somewhere in sight of Parker River, of Salisbury Beach, of the Olddown steeples, and of Powwow Hill, or her pinions have not so bold and strong a sweep.

Beach, of the Unitown seeds as weep.

Now she lives in a beautiful place on

AN ISLAND ON THE MERRIMAC,
a mile or two above the town. From her present home, the eye can rest on nothing but what is beautiful, be it the rounded hills which render the Merrimac Valley, so attractive, the long reaches of the river, the distant masts, or the nearer and sombre pines. In the summer, as small steamers, covered with pleasure-seekers, go up and down the river, and sail-boats glide into and out of sight, and row-boats, like huge water-birds, heavily and lazily flap along, her island seems to belong to the moving world. But at night, when enshrouded in the gloom of the long shadows of the hills and of the pines, it seems a kind of uncarthly habitation, more in sympathy with the invisible and the unknown, liut out of that island, and that too busy brain, keep coming pages of beauty and power, which have sometimes a fragrance of the Orient, hinting of the Indian Islee, and a caloring of passion that tells of the Tropics and the Spanish Main.

Go a few miles farther up, said look to the north, over some low, bare hills, and you catch a stream of Amashuy, — willage which will always

is of the willes farther up., and look to the glimose of Ameebury. —a villare which will always be a place of pligrinage for the elect spirits who have pure thoughts wedded to melodious verse. There, in a small, white house, for many years lived and wrote one of the "serene creators of immortal things."

Toll Whittier, as his neighbors call him, has passed most of his preacful days in full sympathy with all his race. No neart, more compassionate, during this century, has beat for the oupressed of every land. John. Woolman, of dear and pregious memory, never hore a heavier burden for his brethren in slavery than did this loved man, who poured out in song what his Southern pepche, in all the region there is no one man who is held in such reverence by young and old as he. And, when he left that valley and those hills, which will retain a giory from his sweet words, —to find some solace for his deep fraternal grief, all the people mourned. Somefully It is as though he had put on the spiritual and passed from fleshly view.

Under that hospitable roof not unfrequently could be found a poet of a lower strain, who, by her quiet verse, and her unrivaled perceition of the beauty inherent ha New-England this, her lofty aims, and her look of sympathy, and her power to impart repose by her very presence, and her smile, have gained for her a deeper hold upon the affections of all who know, than they can well deservice.

MISS HABHIETT M'RYEN KIMBALLS, who, in her "Swallow-Flights of Song," has given comfort, and furnished food for holy thought, to many minds. But, as they came, they not only found centure the confort, and furnished food for holy thought, to many minds. But, as they came, they not only found centure the confort, and furnished food for holy thought, to many minds. But, as they came, they not only found centure the confort, and furnished food for holy thought, to many minds. But, as they came, they not only found centure the confort, and furnished food for holy thought, to many finds the conformal them has been

uid steal it, she would be like Fortunat it his purse, or Aladdin without his in Arihur without Excalibut. It may seem almost invidious to aimele di mea, but, a publishers and editors, raids of medieval and chivairic times, adding a medieval and chivairic times, and the medieval and chivairic times, desired them to the publisher self excused, especially since, in N

HORRID TROPHIES.

New York Sun.

There were ten homan heads dangling on the top of ebony sticks placed about a bedroom in Moore's Hotel, in Fulton street, Brooklyn, last night, and a sickly door of a tropical plunt pervaded the room. Ernest Morris, the Indianapolis boy naturalist, who is 20 years old, sat in a tattered suit at a small table. An attendant, who introduced the reporter. who is 20 years old, sat in a atterded suit at a smart table. An attendant, who introduced the reporter, removed from each head a white cloth, and ex-posed the grim, titteed faces of men and women. They had been preserved lifelike from six months to two or three years. The teeth were gone, the eyes had been pulled out, and in their stead were sockets filled with balls of black wax, but the hair sockets filled with balls of black wax, but the hair hung as natural as on the living human head. "These heads," explained Mr. Morris, "belonged to South American Indians, and were preserved by the Munduraca Nation as our native Indians preserve scalps among their trophies of war. They are the first that have ever been brought to this country, and the first, I believe, that were ever taken from South America, except three which were picked up by traders from on Sunday from my second trip to the Brazils, and I have in these heads my proof that I penetrated a region in the south of Brazil where the face of a white man had not been seen before. The Ric

white man had not been seen before. The Rio Tapajos, which is a tributary to the Amazon, is well known. It has for its tributaries the Rio San Manuel, the Rio Juenna, and the Rio Curruru. Prof. Hart never went above Itainba, on the Rio Tapajos, and when I got there I was warned to stop. There were twenty-three falls to ascend, and I was told that the region was which the tribes of Indians savage, and the climate almost fatal to the white man, as no trade winds swept up the Tapajos, as on the Amazon.

"I got a Munduracu boy and a boat and determined to see the country which no naturalist had ever seen. I passed up the falls and went up the Rio Curruru, a journey of six days. Then leaving the boat I started with my boy across the campos to look up these wild tribes. The country through which we went was a wild waste of prafire, with here and there islands of jungles rich in tropical foliage. After we had proceeded for two days and a half, living on monkeys, parrots and nacaws, suffering everything from the bites of swarms of insects, we saw signs of the savage tribes. I was proceeding ahead and prospecting, when suddenly I heard a crackle in the bushes and saw six naked savages with their bows drawn and their white-pointed arrows aimed at my body. My lieart leaped; and I shrieked out in the language my guide had taught me, "Don't shoot a friend—a brother." I at once approached them with the gewgaws, of which I had a stock, and I bought their bows for a knife and a few pocket-mirrors. They conducted me into their village, but before the other savages welcomed me, they sent me out some 'dawn' cakes, which I could smell before they reached me. These were very offensive, but I was told that If I did not eat them the Chief would not; permit me to come to the village. I ate, but it was a forced meal. I am told that this food, which is made up in a quantity and kept in cakes, can be smelled ten miles off, but I do not believe this.

"I discovered that there were about 2,300 of these tribes, so far as I could learn, are and they seem to live to make war on the five tribes about them, which inhabit the country between the San Manuel and the Juenna. Only one of these tribes, so far as I could learn, are cantbals. These eat the brains of their enemies. The Mundurucus are men of large stature. They let their hair grow very long, and, as you will observe from these heads of their neighbors, the hair is soft. They shave their foreleads, pushing the hair back as far as possible. They are entirely nude; but the Chiefs and the warriors, when they go te battle. Wear about their loins a girdle, which is made of the shell of a nat, cut to about the size and shape of a lead-pencil both, drilled through with a fishbone, and strung by the thousands on a string made of the inner pith of a tree. They wind this girdle round and round their bodies, using up two or three hundred feet of the string in one girdle. There are no marriages among them. The women live together in one part of the village and the men another. Each man is at liberty every morning to select any woman he wants for the day, but the Chief has always the first choice. The weapons of war consist of an Indian club and a bow and arrows. The warriors are unerring in their aim. The barb of the arrow is made of a curved bone taken from a monkey. Both of its points are exposed, so that when it is driven into the flesh it is impossible to draw it out without greatly increasing the wound. Much time is spent preparing for war. When they make an attack on the enemy they at once seize the wounded and dead of their foe, and speed away with them. At a proper distance they cut the head off of each

curved bone taken from a monkey. Both of its points are exposed, se that when it is driven into the flesh it is impossible to draw it out without greatly increasing the wound. Much time is spent preparing for war. When they make an attack on the enemy they at once seize the wounded and dead of their foe, and speed away with them. At a proper distance they cut the head of of each body close to the shoulders, rake out the brains their own village to begin the work of preservation before the flesh begins to mortify. The teeth of the heads are all pulled out, and then the heads are smoked over a fire made of carrocopowpow-root, which has the property of making dead flesh crumble. It was very difficult for me to learn the name of the root, and it was taken. I managed to steal one piece of it from the hut where it was conceated. As the smoke of the root acts on the flesh, it shrinks the skin to the bone, so that the skin of the nick draws over the base of the head like the head of adrum. The hole that remains in the centre is left onen to receive the ebony stick, on which each warrior carries a head. When the hair is too long it is cut off feed with this black wax, is which these parallel white flash bones are placed in limitation of the natural eve. The heads are used to decorate the huts of the willage. They last a lifetime, and, as they accumulate, they are buried. They are prized very It the after their annual feast, which lasts two or three days, and, as I happened there then, I was a sea of the control of the brids of the Brazilian forests. The cars, Mr. Morris explained, were plerced in youth, and the twine ran in and out of the holes and wrapped in control of two of the ghastly trophies, over which the young naturalist grow se enthusiastic, had a coil of two days of the statistic for each ear, and from some of these days, and, as I happened there then, I was a could man about sixty years, was filled with red paint, which he had wone is a controlly account to the head of the order of the paint, which he had wo

company to plant cane for the mill. Natives and foreigners alike will be allowed this privilege."

Bad Times in Spain.

Although it is scarcely two months since the city of Granada gave King Alphonso what was termed an "enthusiastic welcome," a petition has been got up by the "league of tarpayers." In which the King is respectfully informed that the property of "thousands of persons is now under selzure throughout Spain for non-payment of taxes; that in one province of thirty parishes, numbering 7,378 taxpayers, 1,206 properties have been sold by the fiscal authorities; that 50,000 persons who owe the Stake money for land purchased by them from it are not compelled to pay, while others have been turned out of their estates because they could not meet their engagements; that some creditors of the State are paid the whole sum due to them, while others can genothing; that one village pay more taxes than the next one, which is far weatther, and that Government servants with a splary of £100 a year pay a higher cent than functionaries receiving much larger emoluments. The petition goes on to state that an immense quantity of bad money, of forged sotes, postage stamps, and bill stamps are in circulation, and that, though the trade is carried on almost openly, few of the culprits are brought to justice. Furthermore, the petitioners complain that, as 'taxpayers, they have to pay not only the imperial and local taxes, but that they are mucleted in large sums—not paid into the public treasury—criher in the shape of surcharses or in other ways contents.

Troubles in the Railroad and Coal

Reduction of Wages by Various Transportation Lines.

Interests.

Philadelphia & Reading Hostilities-Cheap Coal for the West.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

Taxaqua, Pa., June 8.—The war that was recently inaugurated by the leading coal-producing and transportation companies of Pennsylvania, to reduce the price of anthracite fuel at the seaboard, has already begun to show its injurious effects in all portions of the Schuylkill, Lehigh. Wyoming, and Lackawanna Districts.

The companies, generally, to save themselves from loss in the coal and carrying departments, have been adopting a policy of have been adopting a policy of GREAT RETRENCHMENT AND ECONOMY.

GREAT RETRENCHMENT AND ECONOMY.
The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company (the largest coal-carrier in the Lehigh District), the Lehigh & Susquehanna, the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, the Delaware & Hudson, and the Pennsylvania Railroad Companies have all made a 10 per cent reduction of wages in all labor-departments. The shortening in pay is the second that has taken place in the transportation department of the Lehigh Valley Railroad. Much disastic-facility was manifested among the gazineers. fremen, and brakemen, and at one time it was feared there would be a general strike all along the line. The reduction went into effect on the 1st inst.; and, while there has been no aggressive

inst.; and, while there has been no aggressive demonstration as yet upon the part of the operatives employed by the Company, the situation is uncertain. The members of the Locomotive Engineers' Brotherhood are still holding secret conferences at Betheleem, Phillipsburg, Easton, Wilkesbarre, and Plitston; and a report prevails that it is possible that a strike may occur some time between the 15th and 20th of the present month. The Lebich Valley Railroad Company are said to be prepared for any emergency that may arise,—one of the officials stating to THE THEOURE COTTERPORDED THE ACT OF THE OFFICIAL STRIPPER COTTERPORDED THE ACT OF THE OFFICIAL STRIPPER COTTERPORDED THE ACT OF STRIPPER C

that 300 applications for situations as engineers alone had been filed since the first announcement of an expected strike.

The announcement that Judge Lathrop, the Receiver of the

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY, had determined to make still another 10 per cent reduction in the wages of the employes of the Lehigh & Susquehanns Division of the road, has occasioned a lively commotion. Within the past six months the operatives of the Company have been subjected to reductions in their pay which amount, in the aggregate, to 20 per cent. The employes to be effected by the decrease of wages have not asysted ecided as to what course they will pursue in the event of the slice being taken taken from their wages. The nen employed to the various departments are busily circulating petitions asking for an abolition or some modification of the expected order. It seems to be the determination of Judge Lathrop, the Receiver, to make the Central Railroad of New Jessey profitable, particularly in its coal department, and he is retrenching in every possible way in the different departments of the Company. The Receiver has publicly announced his intention of closing the road if it cannot be made to pay. The railroad is one of the finest and pest cupipped in the east, but reckless and extrawagant management has seriously crippled it. It is believed that Judge Lathrop and his assistants can put it on a paying basis in a comparatively short time. The early termination of the corporation's troubles will be greeted, with delight by all persons in any way connected with c.a., iron, and railroad operations in Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

While the coal and transportation corporations

in Ponnsylvania and New Jersey.

Coal-TROUBLES.

While the coal and transportation corporations have been putting things in shape to make a grand steal of the coal trade, with a view of beating cach other at the seaboard distributing points, the complicated and ruinous effects upon the business has fallen heavily upon the small companies and individual operators. In the Schujkill region the situation is peculiarly uncertain and unsatisfactory, and the troubles augment daily.

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Dr. Parker said the man into whose spaten the blood was infused was named Walter Gerard, and had been becomed. Mr. Gerard was his patient.

The plan was working encountry to a country that the plan was working element present to the plan was a country that the plan was a country to the constitution of the corporation be represented as the plan was a country to the country that the plan was a country to the country to t

EUROPEAN GO

The People of Montenegr Beloved Gospo

A Scottish Romance--- In Jassy Theatre

Seek for the Woman-Con manian Ladies THE MONTENEG Judged by the standard of d

ority are more or less ragge much with being in exact line particular position, but no secure more absolute obedience on the eastern and southern on the eastern and southern extends a broad terrace, I form two or three batta the terrace. As he walks and their and kisses it, dr. his place, and then another another prince accepting the homage casionally breaks his promenade conversation more seriously, or exageneral discussion, when a circle around him to listen and take not nothing servile in their manner evite most unbounded reverence it is a favorite amusement of his emulation of the men by talking them of some heroic deed and provoking comparisons, who of pretensions to equal or greating servy man considering himse gins, every min consulting what has claims, which he does hous way, but by recounting what has they are surrounded by weeds, no man dares to exagger and the crowd confirms. It is ling without a Therastes, and, judge, without envy. At one of I witnessed the other day, offectively the state of the course people prize so much broke out in patience at some exploits he though good that was simulated by the course were nothing to what would the war began again. Every man a medal or a cross, but he knows of courage will come to the knows of courage, and this is enough. Nikt the value of this power, and know it so as to bring up the fighting of fire heat with a few words. He voice, and a manner of addressing specific which finds its way at one

it so as to bring up the fire heat with a few words. He he woice, and a manner of addressing people which finds its way at once of the simplest. He, knows every heroic passions which control the common people.

The passionate personal devotion feet to his Sovereign, as unquest most consummate military discipling consistent with great prosperity as development, or, perhaps, with the modern Sovereigns, is here found and, perhaps, only here. Every knows his Prince, and accepts him life and death. Sole fountain of homo of deeds or obligations, he is the a comparisons, and what he does not the Montenegrin no existence, when he wants to exalt the comore, says, "almost as brave as the of, if a thing is very recondite, "knows but the Gospodar." When this supreme devotion the militarille stimulated so many get or, if a thing is very reconstre, knows but the Gospodar." Whe this supreme devotion the mearefully stimulated to many go the military discipline and syspeople live in, there is little restathe reckless courage shown in the Turk. At the battle of Rog with ten battalions, supported supprise the full which was the tion, and which was at the first a by fifty men. Bozo Petrovich, ed the whole district, arriving field, found the position so stree despaired of driving the Turk ing Martinovics, commander of battalion, said to him, "I mu

dead." "Go," said Bozo, and in hand, the living bolt is the ten battalions of T drove them from the hill, a until two other battalions came upleft, and drove the Turks in panic river. There were few houses in Cobercavement did not fall that datotal force of the Montenegrins of four battalions and one gun agratalions in the attacking column, supports within musketry range, arguns. The difference was made up ghans and the absolute indifference the mountaincers. Under the emands of the Prince himself, there prise, even involving total destruction.

the mountaineers. Under the emands of the Prince himself, there
prise, even involving total destructi
would hesitate ht.

This authority of the Sovereign
spects absolute. There is a Sens
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Happily for the country Nikita
mirable man, devoted in their ar
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to listen to any compart or sorre
seen him weep in the hidst, of all is
a poor old mother came, with thesa
son (killed at Rogam) in her hand.
Prince in the high strets, not to as
but for sympathy. He turned to m
her story, but he could hardly spe
tion. It is not difficult to imagine
of this simple-minded people to
Prince, but it must be seen to be r
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As at their troubles, so in all their

bending from his dignity, and laugh ing, quizzing; one morning firing another sitting as umpire in a quotit fuard, passing the evenings at game ity with his staff and guests, in all his part of the consequences of the feet good humor, and from his shee physical force always getting the rough games.

A SCOTTISH ROMANG
London Correspondence New York
Our law courts here have recently
light a romantic story, somewhat
the Anne ley peerage case,—wh
Reade setzed upon in his story of the the Anne ley peerage case,—wh Reade seized upon in his story of the ing Heir,"—though in this case the heiress. Some years ago, Mr. Garde to-do farmer at Meirose, in Scotland young lady of the neighborhood, as few weeks after the marriage his wifhim with a daughter. Mr. Garde elder of his Presbytery, and being that a firee light beats upon that being anxious to save his and his wife's, he hired a distotake charge of the child. dal was thus averted, and yea without the girl herself or any one ering the secret. Meanwhile the Margaret Gardner, had become a miffactory, and at the age of 21 discover means the story of her birth and She at once sought out her paren manded recognition, but Mr. Gardneher legitimacy, declaring that her fashepherd named Laidiaw, and that had married her mother, whom he lo her reputation. The girl, however, tal Harry VIII, thought this was "there to hide offenses," and, declining \$1,000 pounds to hold her tongue, tation in the Scotch courts to compognition as a legitimate daughter. Mrs. Gardner. The case, was decided to the full Court of Session ludgment in her favor. Against the ents appealed, and the case found its House of Lords. This court of ultimatic decided as the lower court had dor favor,—holding that when a child is marriage the presumption of its legaccordance with the old legal maxim gram amplies demonstrant," is prim strong that the onus of disproof rest who deny it. The romantic generous by the father in marrying Ms. wife te reputation did not quite jump with \$41,000, after the wife's reputation.

montreal Heroid.

me, since the troubles between authorities and the Indians have have expressed our belief that on the other side the lines would as in the position of having to fithe hostile Indians whom the case and their own rebellious en across a short time ago, while of Sitting Buil, came over and a peaceful Indians if they would help them in their conflict with fee find, from Fort Walsh adia March Maj. Walsh came of the Yankton Indians about of the fort. He found the the Tetons and fifty-seven the line and making a camp a mile north of the Jine and close the at ence put himself in

the Tetons and fity-seven the line and close camp. He at once put himself in with the Teton and Yamkton with the Teton and Yamkton with the Teton and Yamkton and lind was held at which he was intelled the line of the line and the land of the land

Days in a Coal-Pit.

ccurred in the pit of Roche-Isma-Ricenne (Loire), May 8, by
men-Bressard and the two brothcut off from all communication
As hopes were entertained that
mprisoned, and not crushed, gangs
nes organized to liberate them,
happily proved successful, after
passed 125 hours in their subterlive, were alive, but in avery exthe account they have been able
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EUROPEAN GOSSIP. the People of Montenegro and Their Beloved Gospodar.

Scottish Romance--- Incident at the Jassy Theatre.

manian Ladies.

AT THE JASSY THEATRE.

Correspondence Boston Journal.

Jassy is as tranquil to-night in the streets as any New England town. It being Sunday evening, the theatre has of course been open, and the rather profane amusement of "Girofie-Girofia" was produced by a French company, which merited rather sharper criticism than it received. I looked in, and discovered that the pretty little place was filled with officers, municipal officials, ladies, and showily-dressed young Israelites. I encountered one of the gentlemen from Herr Neuschatz's bank, who pointed out to me the Russian Consul General at Jassy. This important functionary occupied a prominent place in the front row of orchestra stalls, and was naturally the observed of all observars. An amusing incident occurred, which the knowledge of coming events made doubly ludicrous. At a certain moment a servant in livery made his way hastily down the little passage-way to the Consul General, and handed him an envelope, which he read hurriedly, then arose and stalked gravely out. It seemed to me a trick such as country doctors sometimes play when they order a man to call them hastily out of church during divine service, thus advertising their immense practice; but perhaps I was wrong. The Jassians were very much excited, and whispered and buzzed, quite forgetting the opera. Evidently every one thought that the Russians were coming at once. But presently the Consul-General returned and stalked back to his seat. As he did so, as fate would have it, the opera company burst into that comical song, "Cost le canonal e est le canon" "It's the canonal e est le canonal e est le canon" "It's the canonal e est le canonal e est le canonal e est le canonal e est le canon l'"

It's the canonal enterior de la company burst into that comical song, "Cost le canonal e est Seek for the Woman-Cossacks and Rou-THE MONTENEGRINS. Judgel by the standard of dress they are mass of tatterdemalions. In the ranks a ma-jority are more or less ragged, and the battal-ions in their ranks do not trouble themselves much with being in exact line or keeping any particular position, but no army drill could scure more absolute obedience to any order. On the eastern and southern sides of the house On the eastern and southern states of the nouse extends a broad terrace, large enough to form two or three battalions on, and there a portion of those who are for the moment here, with the Perioniks and body-guard, pass most of the day either in reconning the exploits of the war or in athletic when in the morning the Prince comes conting the exploits of the war or in athletic sports. When in the morning the Prince comes out a line is formed instantly, and all uncover while he takes his morning walk up and down the terrace. As he walks along the line, now and then a man runs forward, catches the hand and then a man runs forward, catches the hand of his Prince and kisses it, dropping back into his place, and then another and another, the Prince accepting the homage with a manner which has a great fascination for the simple-midded folk,—with a smile, a word of interest, and a simple a great a question as to their a fraire. minded folk,—with a smile, a word of interest, in some cases a question as to their affairs; for he hows, it is said, every head of a family in his dominions personally and by name, and occasionally breaks his promenade to enter into conversation more seriously, or even to provoke agencial discussion, when a circle rapidly forms from him to listen and take part. There is SEEK FOR THE WOMAN. caversation more a circle rapidly forms agental discussion, when a circle rapidly forms around him to listen and take part. There is nothing servile in their manner even to him, but the most unbounded reverence and devotion. It is a favorite amusement of his to wake up the emistion of the men by talking to some one of them of some heroic deed he has done, and provoking comparisons, when a contest of pretensions to equal or greater merit begins, every man considering himself entitled to push his claims, which he does in no vain-glorious way, but by recounting what he has done. As they are surrounded by witnesses of the deeds, he man dares to exaggrerate his exploits, and the crowd confirms. It is Homeric boasting without a Thersites, and, so far as I can implice, without envy. At one of these contests I stinessed the other day, one of the men best hown for the reckless courage the common people prize so much broke out in vociferous impatence at some exploits he thought of little mote, saying that all that was small matter; he had done such and such other things, but even these were nothing to what would be done when the war began again. Every man does not get a medal or a cross, but he knows that every deed of courage will come to the knowledge of his Prince, and this is enough. Nikita understands the value of this power, and knows how to wield it so as to bring up the fighting enthusiasm to a fire heat with a few words. He has a splendid voice, and a manner of addressing himself to the people which finds its way at once to the hearts of the simplest. He knows every chord of the keroic passions which control the Montenegrin common people.

Lucy Hooper's Paris Letter to Philadelphia Telegraph.

The Radical journals do not hesitate to insinuate that Madame MacMahon is at the bot-tom of the present crisis. "Seek for the wom-an!" cries the Radical. "In every violation of an!" cries the Radical. "In every violation of the rules of common law, for every infraction foreseen and punished by the penal code, an axiom in force in the gloomy offices of Judges and of police officers requires a search for the woman. Without Marie Antoinctte, it is possible that the French Revolution might have been limited to the inoffensive night of the 4th of August, followed by a peaceful remonstrance to the good King Louis XVI. To-day, in events that are still near to uis, we may seek for the woman. And perhaps a certain contemporanceus—too, contemporaneous—even tilke the Moyaux affair, may have its sole explanation in the predominance of a bold and ambitious female brain over that of a feeble and subordinate man. Seek the woman, and you may perhaps man. Seek the woman, and you may perhaps discover the why and the wherefore of unfore-Nor is this all; the brilliant XIX. Siecle, the organ of About and of Sarcey, thus terminates one of its icading articles: "We have had the war of the Empress in 1870—in 1877, let us not have the war of the Sacred Heart!"

AT THE JASSY THEATRE.

COSSACKS AND ROUMANIAN LA-When the first troupe of Cossacks rode through Bucharest the Roumanian ladies were very anxious to see them, and the long avenue common people.

The passionate personal devotion of the subject to his Sovereign, as unquestioning as the most consummate military discipline, a trait incussitent with great prosperity and individual divelopment, or, perhaps, with the character of modern Sovereigns, is here found in full force, sed, perhaps, only here. Every Montenegrin isows his Frince, and accepts him as arbiter of life and death. Sole fountain of honor, sole judge of deeds or obligations, he is the standard of all consurations, and what he does not know has for the Montenegrin no existence. The soldier, when he wants to exalt the courage of some cas, says, "almost as brave as the Gospodar;" of, if a thing is very recondite, "That no one issue but the Gospodar," When you add to this supreme devotion the military courage carefully stimulated so many generations, and the military discipline and system the whole people live in, there is little reason to wonder at the reckless courage shown in their wars with the Turk. At the battle of Rogami the Turks, with ten battalions, supported by seventeen please of artillery, had succeeded in carrying by suprise the hill which was the key of the position, and which was at the first attack only held hit men. Bozo Petrovich, who commanded the whole district, arriving at the battle-field, found the position so strongly held that he aspaired of driving the Turks out, and, calling Martinovics, commander of the Cettling battelion, said to him, "I must retreat; we was lined with carriages. A column of dust arose, thickening and drawing nearer. A cry of delight and impatience passed all along, ladies eagerly stood up, favored gentlemen climbed upon the coach-box and the wheels. The column of dust approached, and presently the Cossack lances pierced ft, glittering in the sun. Dark and colorless masses loomed through it, and strange but stirring music was in the air. Not a sound was heard, even while they passed, except that martial war-song of the bards who head the shrill accompaniment of whistles modulated to weird harmony. No rattle of accourtements betrays the Cossack; his very horse seems trained to move with silent activity. With that pen in one's sars, and the whistles screaming through it, one beholds without astonishment these warriors glide past, stealthily and swift. One recognizes the surviving race of an earlier time. To the same war song, perhaps, marched the ancestors of these people when they overran Russia. The Bucharest ladies were not a little impressed and a little frightened. They looked at each other blankly, with little shrugs of the shoulder to express distaste. One of them afterward expressed to the Standard correspondent, who described the seene, that her Muscovite sympathies vanished at sight of the first Cossack, so ugly and so dirty was he. ladies eagerly stood up, favored gentlemen

he sepaired of driving the Turks out, and, callin Martinovics, commander of the Cettinge
batalion, said to him, "I must retreat; we
can't hold the position." The battalion commander said simply, "Give me the order, sigd
in fifteen minutes I will be in the position or
dead." "Go." said Bozo, and, yataghan
in hand, the living bolt shot against
the ten battalions of Turks and
drove them from the hill, and held it
unit two other battalions came up on right and
left, and drove the Turks in panic across the
river. There were few houses in Cettinge where
beruswenent did not fall that day. But the
total force of the Montenegrins engaged was
four battalions and one gun against ten battalions in the attacking column, two more of
supports within musketry range, and seventeen
ruas. The difference was made up by the yatachans and the absolute indifference to death of
the mountaineers. Under the eye and communds of the Prince himself, there is no enterprise, even involving total destruction, that they
would begin the service of the content of the column of the prince himself, there is no enter-IN A LONDON STREET-CAR.

London Letter.

I took a trip by "tram" the other day and tremble at the recollection. Fifteen notices and cautions addressed to bassengers ornamented the interior. I was specially warned that, for my own protection, I must see that a ticket was punched and delivered to me in my presence; I was instructed in the color of the ticket to be punched in my presence; I had my attention drawn to the by-laws of the company, spelt with an e,—"bye,"—and above all on the ticket punched and delivered to my presence, I was warned that I should be fined 40 shillings if a ttempted to defraud the commany. Mine was a twopenny ride, and during the transit I was nearly poisoned by the smell of peraffin; I had not room to sit down,—eight passengers on one side resenting the coming of a ninth. I was pestered by a ticket-examingr in blue and silver to show my ticket, and the puncher, armed with his Deringer-like implement, kept coming in to ask the passengers to stand and deliver their farces, walking up and down between the two rows, during which time he liberally distributed the London form of the dews of heaven made fat with soot, in the shape of streaming rain from his oliskin coat. On the whole, the tram traveler gets a good deal for twopence current coin of the realm.

The sale of Cora Pearl's effects began May

The sale of Cora Pearl's effects began May IN A LONDON STREET-CAR. gams and the absolute indifference to death of the montaineers. Under the eye and commiss of the Prince himself, there is no enterprise, even involving total destruction, that they would hesitate at.

This authority of the Sovereign is in all respects absolute. There is a Senate, but this body has only advisory powers—Ministers, but no responsibility. No man in Moutenegro will two as instant question an order of the Prince of his supreme decisions. He is the court of last appeal in law as in politics. The Empeter of China is not more absolute. Happily for the country, Nikita is an admirable man, devoted as father and husband, loving his people personally, and always ready to listen to any complaint or sorrow. I have seen him weep in the midst of all his guards as a poor old mother came, with the cap of her only son (silide at Rogami) in her hand, to salute her rince in the high street, not to ask for charity, but for sympathy. He turned to me to tell me her story, but he could hardly speak for emotion. It is not difficult to imagine the relation of his simple-minded people to their good Prince, but it must be seen to be realized completely.

As in their troubles, so in all their pleasures the Prince takes his part, —mixing in the athletic sports, easting the stone, pitching quoits, unbing, quinzing; one morning firing at a mark, mother sitting as umprire in a quoit match of his part, dessang the evenings at games of dexterny with his staff and guests, in all cases taking his part of the consequences of the game in periet good humor, and from his sheer hereulean physical force always getting the best in the rough games.

A SCOTTISH ROMANCE.

CORA PEARL.
The sale of Cora Pearl's effects began May The sale of Cora Pearl's effects began May 25 at her hotel, Rue de Chaillot, Paris. Barely two hundred buyers were present, of whom two or three were bourgeoises of the quartier and a few "swell" picking up souvenirs of the queen of the demi-monde, the mass of the bidders being dealers in bric-a-brac. Figaro says that the few curiosity-mongers were sadly disappointed at the sight of the mansion, the interior of which was rakish rather than artistic. "The sight of the carpet," it says, "was enough to show that all was long since faded." In the drawing-room the pictures were first sold. One by Alfred de Dreux brought \$200; H. Anssanden's "Cirale." a half-naked woman shivering in the street of a winter's night, \$110; a piece by Lumina's \$100, and a so-called "Teniers," \$17.40. A little picture representing a puppy creeping out of a big white hat placed on a table beside a glass of champague created some stir, it being recalled that a certain Prince affected precisely such an article of headgear. From the "objects of art" the auctioneer proceeded to the silverware, all massive and nearly new. The furniture was to be disposed of separately. Le Gaulois denies that Cora Pearl is seiling off her belongings to replace them with more expensive goods, and says that she is obliged, "being hard up, to quit her hotel and take refuge in a modest little entresol on the Avenue de Jena."

Earde seized upon in his story of the "Wandering Heir,"—though in this case the heir is an hires. Some years ago Mr. Gardner, a well-ledo farmer at Meirose, in Scotland, married a young lady of the neighborhood, and in a very tweeks after the marriage his wife presented him with a daughter. Mr. Gardner was an efter of his Fresbytery, and being well aware that a flerce light beats upon that office, and being anxious to save his reputation and his wise's, he hired a discret nurse in take charge of the child. The scandal was thus averted, and years went by without the girl herself or any one else discovering the secret. Meanwhile the daughter, handsome the daughter, hand become s'mill-hand in a factory, and at the age of 21 discovered by some seans the story of her birth and parentage. See at once sought out her parents and demanded recognition, but Mr. Gardner disputed her legitimacy, declaring that her father was a smallerd named Laidlaw, and that he (Gardner) had married her mother, whom he loved, to save her reputation. The girl, however, like immortal Harry VIII, thought this was "too thin and land so hide offenses," and, declining an offer of 1,000 pounds to hold her tongue, brought an action in the Scotch courts to compel her recognition as a legitimate daughter of Mr. and him, Gardner. The case was decided against by the Judge Ordinary, whereupon she appealed to the full Court of Session, who gave different in her favor. Against this her parent appealed, and the case found its way to the legit of a ster lower court had done,—in her law,—holding that when a child is born after arriage the presumption of its legitimacy, in accordance with the old legal maxim. "Pater est from autice demonstrant," is prima facie so that the father in marrying New life to save her reaction did not quite jump with the offer of the father in marrying New life to save her reaction did not quite jump with the offer of the father in marrying New life to save her reaction did not quite jump with the offer of the father in marrying Ne ROUMANIAN VALOR.

Jussy Correspondence London Daily News.

The Turks in adopting the plan of invading Roumania would of course have been obliged to count with the Roumanian army, but with all due respect to the Roumanian army, but with all due respect to the Roumanian army I must express it as my epinion that it would not have offered a very bloody resistance. An incident which occurred not long ago at Giurgevo gives, I fear, only too true an idea of the Roumanian army, and would seem to indicate that the Turks would not have been under the painful necessity of marching over its dead body. There was, and may be yet, a corps of observation stationed at Giurgevo to watch the Turks, and it occurred to the Minister of War that it would be a good thing to exercise these troops a bit, and accustom them to the sounds of war. So one night he ordered the alarm to be sounded. He has been heard to say that he bitterly repented having taken so bold a measure, for it took him a week to get the detachment together again. The soldiers have not even yet all been found, and they are supposed to be, as the French say, running yet. The Minister of War thinks he ought to have given the troops warning beforehand, as the alarm came upon them too suddenly for their untried nerves.

A Big Snake Story. ROUMANIAN VALOR.

A Big Snake Story.

Raietga (N. C.) Observer.

We know a man in Warren County, Louis B.
Collins, who, about twenty years ago, was returning from his turkey-blind at sunrise one
morning in early autumn, and crossing Reedy
Creek on a log near the old "Suck " spring,
three miles east of Warrenton. his attention was

directed to a large ball rolling about in the creek. It was about the size of a heavy cartwheel-hub, and very evidently formed of snakes. Placing the muzzle of his old long-barrel, smooth-bore squirrel-gun within a few inches of the ball, he fired, and Mr. Collins informs us that he counted the heads of 119 snakes that were shot off, to say nothing of at least double the number of wounded that crawled out on the banks and got away. As to the whys and wherefores of the formation of snakes in a ball, and said ball rolling about loose in Reedy Creek, that is neither our nor Mr. Collins lookout. Suffice it to say that the story is just as we heard Mr. Collins tell it at least fifteen years ago. reparably damaged, and looked, so their lord-ships thought, more like a desire to screen him-self. At any rate, the fact remained that the Court acknowledged the legitimacy of the girl, and she becomes the natural heiress of her father's wealth, which is considerable.

CURRENT GOSSIP.

"MY SISTER-IN-LAW." Who shields me with her maiden breast, Makes Joe Medili give me a rest, And bids Sam Bowles pull down his rest? My Sister-in-Law. Who ran to catch me when I fell, And inked the spot to make it well, And gave the Advertiser—fits? My Sister-in-Law. Who flayed and scared the Bristow men, Made Murat Halstead stint his pen, And whacked the Nation, but and ben? My Sister-in-Law.

When I fell 'neath coup-de-soleil, Who was it winked a tender eye. And murmured, "How is that for high? My Sister-in-Law. Who Bluford Wilson made out knave, Did Ingersoll with blarney lave, And danced upon my parents' grave? My Sister-in-Law.

While my asparagus I trim, Who tears my foemen limb from limb, And makes my chances very slim? My Sister-in-Law.

New York World. * See recent pastoral "personal" about Mr. Blaine s summer occupation. † In 1880, at the Republican National Convention.

TERROR NUMBER ONE. New York Sun.

Every day the bull trains, mule teams, and stages roll into the Black Hills with their loads of "fresh fish," as the veterans call the new arrivals from the East. These "fresh fish" rush

scar on his right, and he had fierce eyes, a voice like a roaring lion, and a bad limp in one voice like a roaring ilon, and a bad limp in one of his legs. He was whittling out a ten-tpin with a big bowie-knife as the wagon drove up, and, pushing the knife down the back of his nock, he lifted an a Henry rife, ran his eye over the crowd, and called out, in an awful voice:

"Is there anybody in that crowd looking for Terror No. 1? Kase if there is, here I am; and I'm just aching to be shot full of bullets weighing a pound apiece!"

No one was looking for him. Some looked at him and some looked arross the street on purpose not to see him, while there was a uniform movement toward hip-bockets.

"I didn't know but that some of you might bave come out here from New York or Boston to plant me under the sweet jessamine or the climbing morning-glory!" chuckled the Terror, as he rested the but of his rific on the ground and fished up a six-shooter from his boot leg.

There were men from New York and Boston in the party, but they didn't want to bury anybody just then.

"I don't own this town," continued the Ter-

There were men from New York and Boston in the party, but they didn't want to bury anybody just then.

"I don't own this town," continued the Terror, as he laid his infant armory across the head of a barrel. "I don't own a foot of ground or a share in any of the public buildings erected at the expense of taxpayers, but when I stand on Washington Square and utter one yell, this whole town quakes. I'm Terror No. 1. There's one or two other Terrors around here, but I'm the boss,—I'm the reg'lar death's head and crossbones of the Black Hills region!"

Before be had ceased speaking most of the newcomers had disappeared, some looking pale and anxious, and others feeling shivers race up and down their backs.

An hour later, when a party of five strangers from New England were making the acquaintance of the internal beverages on sale in one of the shanty saloons, and at the same time pumping the proprietor about prospects, in waiked the Terror. He looked as fierce as a catamount cheated out of her dessert, and there was an awful growl in his voice as he called out:

"Five o'clock by Omaha time, and I haven't killed or been killed this whole day long! Turn loose your pet grizzlies, unhitch your whirlwinds, and let a dozen wild lions come for me winds, and let a dozen wild lions come for me winds, and let a dozen wild lions come for me winds, and let a dozen wild lions come for me

One of the five men bad formerly been a molder in a Troy stove-foundry, and he had been closely watching the Terror. All of a suiden he held out his hand for a shake, cheerfully observing:

"I'll bet 100 to 1 that we used to work, board, and room together."

The Terror reached out his hand, closely scanned the molder's face, and after a moment he said to the whole five:

"Gentleman, come out doors and take seats on the bench. I begin to know this man, and I don't want to answer any questions in here."

"Well, but I am surprised to find you out here, and rigged up in this style," remarked the molder, as the men tound seats.

"So you may be, "slowly replied the Terror. When I worked in Troy there wasn't a man or boy about the shop who couldn't make me eat dirt. I was one of the biggest cowards east of that town. I own right up, because I know you won't go back on me. I might fight if I was cornered, but if there was a chance to run or crawl out I wouldn't strike I blow."

"But you talk very brave." said one.

"And it's all talk," replied the Terror, as he picked his beeth with his bowle-knife. "I floated out here from Chicago, poor as a rat, and the biggest coward in the whole train. If luck hadn't favored me I should have been under the sod long ago. I've got an awful voice, and i can look as ugly as a bear in a trap; and somehow or other the story got afloat that I killed two men in Chicago, was rescued from the gallows by a mob, and that I had come out here to escape justice. Men grew afraid of me, and I soon got the case. I determined to become a Terror in order to make an honest living, and I've got the thing right down fine."

"And you are not a fighter, and a shooter, and slasher?"

"Gentlemen, it's kind o' mean for a man to run his own character down, but, to be honest about it, I don't suppose there is a man in Custer City who couldn't wollop me inside of one minute by the watch. I go around aimply to make a show. If that saloon-keeper had reached out for me, you'd have seen me dig out might by the wat w

that I have killed twenty men in rows or fair fights, but I never even shot at one."

There was a period of silence, and then the Terror continued:

"There's money in it, and it's rather pleasant to be top of the heap, but this thing can't last long. Some day before long I shall light down on the wrong man, and he'll dress me down and drive me to the hills. I hope you boys will have lots of luck. I've been square and honest with you, and now don't give me away."

At that moment three men on horseback came down the street, and the Terror jumped out with a screech and shouted:

"Here's the hollyhock you are looking for. Here's the modest violet who wants to be carved up and fed to the wolves!"

They weren't looking tor him, and they got away on'a gallop. The party from the East went out among the diggings and were absent a whole week. When they returned to Custer City they inquired for the Terror, and a hotel-keeper replied:

"Yes; they did use to call him the Terror, I believe, but they didn't know him. He was whooping around here in his usual awful style three or four days ago, swearing that he must kill somebody, when a tinsmith from Dayton, Ohio, took his rifle and bowie-knife away, spit, tobacco-juice on his hat, and then kicked him the whole length of this street. The Terror was an awful coward, gentlemen,—a regular rag-baby under the bed,—and he'll never be seen in Custer again."

"QUIPS." Spring-showers-Clerks showing new goods-Walking in your sleep is now termed a tranceaction.

The Turkish answer to the demands of Russia: No Czar.

Is this announcement of a "Holy War" a fair sheik?—Graphic.

"Be content with what you have," as the rat said to the trap when he saw that he had left part of his tail in it. A rich man died in Baltimore recently. One-

half of his property was left to charity, and the other half to conjecture.—Cincinnati Saturday Night. Augus.

Boston sign reads: "W. Browning, clothes cleaned and repaired in the rear." His patrons, we suspect, are principally boys who slide down cellar-doors.—Norristown Herald."

Private Latin recitation; time, 12:15 a.m. scene, sidewalk in front of saloon; Blivins (thimself)—Hic (to the driver)—hack (to har keeper)—hock.—Richmond Equirer. Irish boatman (to timid Teuton): "Och, niver mind what they've been teiling ye about the boat. She do capsize alsy, it's true, but that's nothing; she rights herself again in a jiffy."

"Why," asked Pat one day, "why was Balaan a first-class astronomer?" The other man gave it up, of course, "Shure," said Pat, "'twas because he had no trouble in findin' an ass to rold."

ass to rold."

The audience usually have the best of a temperance-lecturer. They can go out individually, every now and then, to get a drink; while he has to wait till the show's ended.—Turner's Falls Reporter.

An acrobatic Frenchman claims great credit for being able to "walk on the celling with his head down"; but, if he wants to create a real sensation, let him walk on the celling with his head up.—Worcester Press.

The world would sympathize more with the

The world would sympathize more with the man who has a cold in his head if it wasn't for the insufferable air of superior sanctity and calm, uncomplaining martyrdom that he puts on and sits around in.—Hintelys. Now does the small boy repair to the point south of town to indulge in the recreation of a noonday bath; and we may soon expect a vigorous denunciation of the shameless practise from the old lady who owns a field-glass.—Brookville One of the Southern newspapers tells of

one of the Southern newspapers tells of a man whose life was saved by a plug of tobacco carried in his pocket. A pistol-bullet fired at him lodged in the tobacco, and the man was unharmed. Moral: If you use tobacco, don't take it out of your pocket.

A minos-pie sent to a Sing-Sing convict was found to contain an ingenious rope-ladder. Unless you oversee the preparing of the minos-meat yourself, you can't always tell how a mines-pie will pan out; and a rope-ladder is not so apt to spoil a man's appetite as a half of a mouse garnished with a tail and cut olas.—Norristowa Herald.

There is, perhaps, no more perfect picture of perplexity than the countenance of a man who finds in his pocket a letter which his wife gave him a mouth ago to mall, and holds it up to the light in a fatile effort to determine whether there is anything in it that would convict him if he were to carry it in his pocket the rest of the year, and mall it on the anniversary of the day on which it was written.—Worcester Press.

THE HARPER BROTHERS.

New York Tribune.

It is almost impossible to think of one of the Harpers without recalling all the brothers, Harpers without recalling all the brothers, and their lives were so blended that it is impossible to tell of the career of any single member without drifting into a history of the whole firm. More than that, it is difficult to tell a characteristic story of the one without illustrating the peculiarities of the others. Each was a foil to set off the characteristics of the

was a foil to set off the characteristics of the others. James, the senior, was the bland and broad humorist of the concern, always good natured, and as dignified as his love of a dry joke and a funny story would permit him to be. Pressed by a persistent visitor to tell what his duties in the firm consisted of, James once replied that they were to "get rid of the inquisitive bores who visited them." Wesley was the embodiment of gentleness; "the well beloved," as he called. "You will have to see Wesley," said James once to a solicitor for a subscription for a Methodist church; "he attends to God's business." John was probably the most austere of the four, and the shrewdest in money ventures; he was the financier and "balance wheel" of the establishment, his single recognized weakness being a love of fine horses and fast driving. Almost the only secrets he ever kept from his brothers were the prices paid for his horsefiesh. He once insisted on a dealer's accepting two checks for \$1,750 each for a \$3,500 horse, in order that he might be able to say to his brother James, who twitted him unmercifully about his extravagance in this regard, that "he had given his check for \$1,750 for that animal." In Fletcher, the youngest, was concentrated more of the vigor, dash, enterprise, and speculative spirit of the house than in any of the others, or perhaps all combined.

A GYMNASTIC PIG.

A GYMNASTIC PIG. A Kentucky pig has suddenly developed a genius for gymnastics and engineering which eclipses the proudest previous achievements of his race. The eminent pig was recently placed by his owner in a pasture surrounded by a high wall, and ornamented by elm trees festooned with wild grapevines. The walls, however, could not confine his bold and vagrant spirit. could not confine his bold and vagrant spirit. Selecting a tree standing near the western wall of the pasture, he carefully bit loose the lower end of a stout grapevine, which was attached by its tendrils to a limb on a tree, and, taking this improvised rope in his mouth, swung himself in the air until he had gathered an impetus which sent him entirely over the wall, and landed him in the next field. Though often recaptured he has constantly repeated this extraordinary feat, and his intelligent owner, instead of cutting down his elm trees to restrain his pig's wandering propensity, has decided to educate him for the trapeze business.

AN AUSTRALIAN HEROINE.

The bravest girl in Australia is Grace Vernon Bussell. The steamer Georgette was wrecked off the west coast, near Perth; a small boat had been capsized in the surf, and women and children were struggling in the water. On the crest of a precipitous cliff appeared the figure of a young lady on horseback. To the sailors on the straided vessel it seemed utterly impossible that a horse and its rider should be able to descend that precipice. But the young lady never faitered. She plunged down at full speed, and, reaching the shore, spurred her horse into the boiling surf. There were two lines of roaring breakers. With splendid pluck

she dashed through them and reached the boat, to which the affrighted women and children were clinging. Her horse stumbled over a hawser which stretched between the wreck and the small boat; but she clung to the saddle, and brought the women and children to land. There was still a man left on board the boat. She plunged into the breakers again and brought him safe to the shore. While those whom she had saved were rescuing those who remained on the wreck, the heroic girl, drenched with the sea-foam and half fainting with fatigue, galloped a dozen miles home to have relief sent to the half-drowned, half-naked folks whom she had left on the beach. Her sister, Mrs. Brockman, took horse, galloped that night through the woods to the shore, taking tea, milk, sugar, and flour for the destitute people; and the next day the rescued were brought to Mr. Brockman's house and cared for. The anxiety and excitement proved fatal to Mrs. Brockman, who took a severe cold, and died eventually of brain fever. Grace Vernon Bussell still lives.

A BIG BOOK. The Trustees of the British Museum are in treaty for the purchase of a copy of the largest book in the world. Towards the close of the

book in the world. Towards the close of the seventeenth century the reigning Emperor of China appointed an Imperial Commission to reprint in one vast collection all native works of interest and importance in every branch of literature. In the beginning of the following century the Commissioners completed their labors, and were able to lay before the Emperor a very palnable proof of their diligence in the shape of a compilation consisting of 6,100 volumes, entitled "Ris ting koo kin too shoo tasih ching," or "An Illustrated Imperial Collection of Ancient and Modern Literature." Only a small edition was printed off in the first instance, and before long the greater part of the copper types which had been, cast for the undertaking were puriofned by untrustworthy officials, and the remainder were melted down and coined into cash. Accidents by fire and violence have considerably reduced the number of copies of the Imperial edition originally printed, and it is believed that only a comparatively few now remain extant. The Trustees of the British Museum, having become aware that one such copy has lately been offered for sale at Pekin, have entered into negotiations for its purchase, and it is much to be hoped that they may succeed in adding this rare and interesting collection to the national library.

PHILOSOPHER AND SIMPLETON.

PHILOSOPHER AND SIMPLETON. PHILOSOPHER AND SIMPLETON.

New York World.

A Simpleton, having had Occasion to seat himself, sat down on a Pin; whereon he made an Outcry unto Juniter. A Philosopher, who happened to be holding up a Hitching-Post in the vicinity, rebuked him, saying, "I can tell you how to avoid hurting yourself by sitting down on Pines, and will if you will set them up." The Simpleton eagerly accepted the Offer, the Philosopher swallowed four fingers of the Rum which perisheth, and replied, "Never sit down." He subsequently acquired a vast Fortune by advertising for Agents, to whom he guaranteed \$77 a Week for light and easy Employment at their Homes. MORAL—The Wise Man saith, "There is a Nigger in the Fence," but the Foot Sendeth on 50 Cents for Sample and is Taken in.

OUR MEXICAN POLICY.

President Lerdo Protests Against the Orders Given to Gen. Ord.

New Your, June 7, 1877.—There is published to-day in the journals of this city an order sent by the Secretary of War of the United States to the commanding officer of the Department of Texas, to solicit the co-operation of the local Mexican authorities on the Rio Grande line for the purpose of arresting the Incursions of malefactors on either side of that line. This order authorizes that officer, in case he cannot thus put a stop to that officer, in case he canno; must have incursions, to cross the river whonever he is in sight of a party of malefactors is in sight of a party of malefactors or on their trace, and to pursue them the Mexican territory. The possible that officer, in case he cannot thus put a stop to or on their trace, and to pursue them even into Mexican territory. The possible gravity of the consequences of this order, and the fact that I am now in this country, make it my positive duty to inform my fellow-citizens of the course hitherto pursued by the Constitutional Government in regard to the frontier troubles. On account of the complaints made conceruing damage done on the frontiers, the Constitutional Government, at the end of the year 1872, named two committees of investigation,—one for the States of Coahulla, Nuevo Leon, and Tamaulipas, and one for tae States of Chiuahua and Sonora. The careful and extensive investigations of these committees demonstrated, with numerous and authentic proofs, that, if damage had been done on the territory of the United States, equal or greater damage had been done on the melanctors had been organized in the territory of the United States by individual not of Mexican nationality; and that there were no grounds for international complaint, since neither the Government of Mexico nor that of the United States had been able to exercise perfect vigilance, notwithstanding the efforts of both, over a desolate frontier hundreds of legues in length. The reports of the officially communicated to the Government of the tier hundreds of leagues in length. The reports of these committees, in Spanish and in English, were officially communicated to the Government of the United States by the Mexican representative at Washington. A military efficer of the United States having crossed the river in pursuit of a band of Indians, this fact was at once protested against by the frontier authorities of Mexico, and an official complaint lodged by our Minister with the Government at Washington. That officer did not claim to have been unstructed by his Government to do what he did, and the act was not repeated.

The Secretary of State of the United States con-

the Government at Washington. That officer did not claim to have been instructed by his Government to do what he did, and the act was not repeated.

The Secretary of State of the United States confidentially surgested to the Mexican Minister at Washington the propriety of an agreement authorizing the troops of the two Governments reciprocally to pursue malefactors across the rivor in the interest of both countries. As to this, the Mexican Government held that it was not authorized by the Constitution to make such an agreement, which might also lead to other complaints and new difficulties. As was but right and proper, however, to preserve a good understanding between the two countries, the Constitutional Government instructed its officers on the line to be rigidly watchful, to keep up the best relations with the military and civil authorities of the United States, and to obviste all occasions of danger to the tranquillity of the frontier. After this there were no new grounds of dissatisfaction, the complaints either countries at Washington, at the end of the year 1876, declined to authorize the Executive to send troops across the river in pursuit of malefactors. In the debate it was shown that, as the country was at peace with Mexico, such a coarse would not be in conformity with public law. In the order now given by the Government of the United States it is expressly said that there is no desire felt to offend Mexico, but, on the contrary, that the United States hope for the co-operation of Mexico. It is to be hoped that no such case as the order contemplates may arise, nor any cause of nisunderstanding between the United States it is expressly said that there is no desire felt to offend Mexico, but, on the contrary, that the United States it is expressly said that there is no desire felt to offend Mexico, but, on the contrary, that the United States it is to be hoped that no such case as the order contemplates may arise, nor any cause of nisunderstanding between the United States it is to be noped to the cont

deed! By the grace of John Sherman, the people, whose servent he is, are to be permitted to exercise a right!

The silver question has been, thanks to The Tribune and a few faithful allies, daily becoming more prominent, and the people more thoroughly posted as well as aroused.

Many people have inquired, "Well, what good will the silver dollar do us, when restored, as your silver advocates want it?" Let me answer, briefly: It will place it beyond the power of any man or set of men to disturb the financial and commercial world by manipulating the money market, as has been done since 1861; it will relieve John Sherman, Boutwell, and others of their fik, the necessity of formulating financial theories to confound the public; it will destroy the timidity that capital now entertains, and make it possible to borrow money on collaterals other than Government bonds or builton, for capitalists will see that the vast appreciation of money that has been going on since the Resumption bill passed, caused by the belief that we would resume with gold only, will cease, and values will be restored to their normal condition. Now, acting on the belief that resumption will be forced on a gold basis, and that every dollar in cash will have its purchasing power trebled, every capitalist is holding back from investment, waiting for Sherman to break up the business men of the country in carrying out his "policy," when the "good times" said capitalists look for will have come. This will be reversed if we have silver restored, with free coinage. Then, as above indicated, the "good times" for which the laborer, the mechanic, merchant, and manufacturer is looking, will be upon us. The day the bill restoring the old silver dollar, with

RAPID CHY INANSII.

To the Educe of The Tribune.

Chicago, June 9.—The merits of several systems of rapid city transit having been heretofore discussed at length in your paper, and the advantages of each and every method found wanting in some particular, I am incined to give what I deem as a practical method of accomplishing the object.

complishing the object.

Heretofore in making suggestions in regard to elevated roadways, it has been deemed necessary to use the streets. This has lately been suggested by Mr. J. M. Hannahs in to-day's issue of This Tailburg, and by others at different times.

ens times.
"My plan" (as Mr. Lincoln remarked), is as follows: Take the alley between State street and Wabash avenue, running south (or any other alley as may be thought best), and build an elevated roadway at the height of the first story or thereshouth.

vated roadway at the height of the first story of thereabouts.

Any architect can plan the necessary superstructure. It would be necessary to span the streets with a suspension truss bridge. The roadway can be built as Mr. Hannahs suggests, so as to let the body of the cars down between the girders, if thought best, for security.

The cars can be propelled by compressed air, or any other method, as may be thought proper. They should be narrow-gauge, say three feet, with seats through the middle, lengthwise, so that massengers on either side would sit back to back, and face outwards, thus acting as ballast, so to speak.

back, and face outwards, thus acting as ballast, so to speak.

The above are all that I claim as new features; and I think a railroad constructed in this way would allow of all the advantages of an elevated street railroad without the usual objections.

It may be objected to on the ground that the alleys are repulsive or dirty places. But if people were passing through the alleys in this way each householder would be inclined to make his portion of the line show a good front. I have no doubt but that a railroad constructed in this way would answer as well as one over the streets, and not be so objectionable. If it should be deemed safe electrically the superstructure might be devised so as to accommodate the large number of telegraph lines also, by running the wires in clusters in the form of a cable, as is done through the tunnels, etc., along underneath the track. Very respectfully yours,

Chinese Treatment of Plague.

Chinese Treatment of Plague.

Mr. A. Davenport, in his account of the recent Yunnan mission, states that the ancient city of Yunnan-fu and also Ta-li-fa have also, since the Tal-ping rebellion and invasion, been cursed jwith an endemic disease resembling the plague. It is called the symptom disease in consequence of the critical enlargements of the lymphatic glands at the armpits. Sometimes it attacks one side only of a street. It first kills animals, and then the population, if they have not profited by that warning. The treatment consists in supplying the patient with a jar full of water to drink, and leaving him quiet in his state of stuper. Only rousing him once a day by poking him with a long pole through the window. But, notwithstanding "treatment," the people say that this and other similar novel diseases have caused as great a loss of life as the rebellion itself.

CITY BEAL ESTATE. FOR SALE—885 PER FOOT—LOT 50X100 TO AL-ley, south front, on Illinois-st., between State and Case; half down, beliance long time. This is clear, and is well worth \$125 per foot, in best part of city, and ten minutes walk of Court-House: the cheapest lot offered, \$2,100—A good 7-room cottage and lot 25x125, on winchester-av., between Adams and Monroe-sis. Bargain.

\$1.30.—5-room cottage, lot 25x100, and barn, corner
Cypress and Taylor-sta.

\$4.000—Nice store (dwelling over) and lot 27x100,
corner of Congress and Aberdeen-sta. Hents well.

T. B. BOYD.

Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ENTATE. FOR SALE—\$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT, one block from depot, at Lagrange, 7 miles from hleago; 815 down and 85 monthly; cheapest property in market, and shown free abstract free; 10-cent train already on. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSale-st., Room 4. TOR SALE—A GOOD CORNER IN CHOICE LOCAL then in Evanston, at a rare bargain. D. B. DEWEY & CO., 50 Decaptorn est.

LOCA SALE—OR RENT—IN LOOKING FOR HOMES I do not forget LaGrange, only 7 miles from the city. Will sell houses and lots on your own terms. Houses to reth from 85 to 520 per month. F. D. COSSITT or C. C. LAX, 71 Washington-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE. POR SALE—CHEAP HOMES IN TEXAS.—NOW IS your time to buy a good farm, 640 acres, in the Lone-Star State of Texas: soil fertile, climate delight-ful, title perfect; all for \$150. For particulars address, DONALDSON & FRALEY, Bankers, P. O. Box 2520, Saint Louis, Mo.

Madison-st.:
I want good house, or houses and lots in city; will assume \$10,000, for 136-acre farm, with stock, and the farmiture in house that is worth \$3,000; adjoining Warrenville, Dulage Co., Ill.; 15-room brick dwelling, brick barn, fine orchard, etc.; one of the finest improved farms in illinois; 25 miles from Chicago. from Chicago.

700-acre farm, adjoining the Town of Hamilton, Caldwell Co., Mo. (clear); the best improved stock farm in the State. I wast clear city property; it must be first-class

220,000-First merchant mill and grounds, close to Chicago, doing a business of \$60 per day. Want good property in Chicago.

\$50,000-Corner on Madison-st., east of Union Park; rents well. Want good farm or city property for equity.

1, 280 acres of good land in Graham Co., N. C. (clear), for good house and lot in or out of city; will assume \$2,000.

Thirty-five nice residence lots and four dwellings (clear) in Chicago, for good farms or lands in Himols, clear. (clear) in Chicago, for Root ship, clear, clear, deb-acre farm, brick dwelling, barns, etc., well-stocked, 2 miles from Fulton, Callaway Oo., Mo.; this is one of the best farms in Missouri. Want city property.

Two fine buildings on State-st., near Palmer House, for city and country property.

\$12,000—Fine brick store (dwelling over) and lot on Halated-st., between Maidson and Monroe. Want good clear farm, or house and lot in city. Halsted-st., between Madison and Mource. Want good
Flust-class hotel and grounds in Joliet (clear); rents
for \$4.00. Want good business property.
Large, the block on Madison-st., and lot, for good
clear farms for equity.
I, 160-acre plantation in Liberty Co., Fis., mile from
Bristore, county-seat. Want good city or suburban
property; will assume on improved.
I want two small farms, of 90 to 110 acres, for two
clear cottages and lots, in half block of street-cars, in
city. clear cottages and loss, in the clear country and basement stone-front stores \$15,000—Two 4-story and basement stone-front stores \$15,000; on Madison-st., between state [clear]: rents, \$5,000; on Madison-st., between state

BUSINESS CHANCES. BUSINESS OHANGES.

TLOUR MILL FOR SALE OR RENT-THE MILL
property known as the Denvir Mills, valued at
\$23,000, and situated on the main thoroughfare of
Pooria. Ill, convenient to the various railroads, is
offered for sale or rent on very favorable terms. The
mill is in a finer condition than any mill in the State,
everthing beting new and comblete to the sale,
everthing beting new and comblete to the sale,
everthing beting new and comblete to the sale,
prick building, five ceilist, cemented floor, contains
new bodiers, 18522 feet, 43 three-inch fines each, Still
well heater, finest engine in the city, twenty-sily
foot diameter fly-wheel, new amutter brush machines
and separators (Benand & Leahs), three middlings
purifiers, four run of four-foot stone, two packers,
marble mill istaff, nine reels silk, all new, stand pipes
to top of mill with fifty feet of hose on each floor,
picks, wagon, etc., two fine offices all furnished; property considered best fire risk in the city; well fusured,
RIDGE, Pooria, Ill.
FOR SALE—BARBER SHOP UNDER THE METRO-

South Side.

5-29 STATE-ST. CLARENCE HOUSE, THREE Stop blocks south of Palmer House—Cool and well furnished rooms, with first-class board, at low rates.

Hotels.

NEVADA HOTEL, 148 AND 130 WABASH-AV.—
First-class board and room, 81.50 per day; \$5 to \$8 per week: table-board \$4.50 per week.

Commery.

SUBURBAN—A COUPLE CAN HAVE A GOOD room and board at Rogers Park, 30 minutes from Wells st. Depot. For particulary inquire of C. 8.

BREPHERD, 137 Lake-st., second floor.

MUSICAL.

\$10 MONTHLY WILL BUY A NEW OR SECONDhand piano warranted five years; price \$125 to
\$200. REED'S Temple of Music, of Van Buren-st.

\$50-875-9100-ORGANS, WITH ALL LATEST S50-875-9100-ORGANS, WITH ALL LATEST and durability. STORY & CAMP, 211 State-st. \$150-2175-2200-ELGANT PIANOS-GUAR-CAMP, 211 State-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A LL CASH PAID FOR LADIES' AND GENTLEmen's cast-off clothing. Orders by mail promptly
stlended to. JONAS GELDER, 368 State-st.

DED-BUGS, MOTHS, AND COCKROACHES EXterminated by contract: article sold: bouses stamined free. A. OAKLEY, 189 East Washington-st.

MEDICAL DIPLOMAS—AMERICAN OR FÖREIGN
M-How to obtain them. Address, with stamp, E.
LEAVITTE. Clincinast, Onio.

ONE GOOD CHANCE-I WILL PAY THE RIGHtest price for ladies' and gentlemen's cast-off citching. E. HERSCHEL, 346 Biste-st. Orders by mail
promptly attended to.

BOAT OF BOOLDER DIVIDEOUS PROCURED DOR ANY

A BSOLUTE DIVORCES PROCURED FOR ANY legal cause. Call or write law office P. MONTGOMERY, fea Washington at, informs 40 and 50, Chicago.

DIVORCES LEGALLY AND QUIETLY OFFANARD in every state and Territory for incompatibility, etc. Residence unnecessary. Fee after decree: 12 years experience. A. GOODBICH. Autorney, 126 Dearborn 41.

BOOKS.

WANTED-MALE HELP. WANTED A YOUNG MAN THAT UND stands the grocery business; one that spe German. Apply at 274 Blue Island-av.

WANTED PAINTERS AT 28 WABASH-AV.

Misceliameous.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED BOOT AND SHOE salesman for the State of Illinois. Apply to Mr. H. G. HYDR, Palmer House, after June 8, between the hours of loand 12 o'elook a. m. and 3 and 5 o'elook b. m. HYDR, PRABODY & CO., Boston, Mass.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL FOUR NEW PATENT articles, chromos, bhotographs, accelles, etc. Ramember, I have the largest slook, and will make lower prices on all this class of goods than any other house in America. Catalogue free. C. M. LINING-TON, at and 47 Jackson st., Chicago.

WANTED—SIS TO SSOI IS A CREITAINTI TO Apy live man selling our goods; send stamp for circular; article staple, and sells on its merits. C. A. COOK & CO., 110 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

WANTED—SIS TO SSOI IS A CREITAINTI TO CIPCULAR; article staple, and sells on its merits. C. A. COOK & CO., 110 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

WANTED—SIS TO SSOI IS A CREITAINTI TO CIPCULAR; sticle staple, and sells on its merits. C. A. COOK & CO., 110 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

WANTED—SIS TO SSOI IS A CREITAINTI TO SELL NEW ARTICLES: also chromos, frames, etc., at lowest prices. Aculve men make 83 to 640 daily. American Kovelly Company, 166 State-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—TBERS, SMABT, ENERGETIC MEN DIG CO., Boom 41, 207 West Madison-st. WANTED - UNEMPLOYED MINISTERS AND students to sell standard religious serial work.

O. J. Gill/FITTIS, 120 Dearborn-St., second foor.

WANTED - 4000 SMART COLORED MAN FOR porter at the Atherton House, 673 Wabsah-ay.

Employment Agencies.
WANTED-GERMAN AND SCANDINAVIAN
gita for private families and boarding houses a
g. DUSKE'S Office, 173 North Habsted-st.

Miscelianeous,
WANTED - LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, TO
clears how to make from \$25 to \$50 per week.
Call at 148 Clinton-st., up-stairs.
WANTED-SEVERAL NICE, TIDY GIRLS, TO
work at fruit-packing. Inquire in the basement,
No. 11 North Clark-st. SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE.

Aliscellaneous.
SITUATION WANTED—A COMPETENT YOUN
mag of 24, well sequainted through Texas, is alrous of traveling for some large mercantile firm
saisty ho object. Address C, Box 147, Galveston. SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSE work in a private family. Call at 234 North Market. Empacyment Agencies
CITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT
S good Scandinavish or German female help car
supplied at G. DUSK 5'S office, 173 North Habited 6 Miscellancons.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG ENGLISH LADY
who has lived some years in France desires a posttion as commanion to a lady or as givernous to young
children; would be willing to travel horoast, reference,
given and retuined, call or address WADEMOISELLE,
120 Calumet-av.

TO RENT-HOUSES. TO RENT-THERE STORY AND BARMENT Drick and stone dwellings, 300 and 302 West Washington-st.

Three-story and basement brick dwellings, 304, 302, and 600 West Adams st., with brick barms.

Two-story and basement stone-front, 335 Carroll-av.
Two-story and basement brick, Oakley, ager Harrison-st.

Suites of recomplete. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 Legalle-st.
TO RENT-\$10 PER MONTH, NEW COTTAGE NO.
11 Harvard-st.; \$7, 6-rooms 34 Harvard-st.; \$12,
new brick house \$15 Western-av.; \$15, new brick house \$15 Western-av. 10, new brick house
\$17 Western av. Inquire at \$25 Western av.

South Stdc.
TO RENT-AT YOUR OWN PRICE, TWO 2-STORY
houses in perfect order on South Park-av., near
Thirtieth-st. Apply 172 Vernon-av.

North Side.

TO RENT—36 RUSH-5T., BRICK DWELLING 2story and beamens, to rooms with all moderns,
improvements; immediate postession, CHARLES
GOODMAN, Room 43 Exchange Building, corner Clarkand Washington-sts.

TO RENT-NICE LARGE FRAME DWELLIN South Evanston, and one at North Evanston, large lots. Rent very low to good tenants. BAII BRADLEY, 90 LaSalle-st. TO RENT-HOUSE OF 9 ROOMS, AND COTTAGE of 6 rooms, in Austin, very chesp. D. B. DEWE & CO., 59 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT-ROOMS. West Side.

TO RENT-IN THOMPSON'S BLOCK-FLATS OF

S and 6 rooms, No. 226 West Madison-st., suitable for housekeeping; modern improvements. WM. H.

THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT-NICELY FURNISHED BOOMS.-APPLY TO RENT_STORES, OFFICES, ET TO RENT-ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR OF NO. 202
Adams, suitable for music-rooms, millinery pariors, or any first business, with use of elevator and storage-room; perfect order. Possession at once. WALTER H. MATTOCKS, Boom 1, No. 40 Dearborn-st.

A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, A bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Boom 5 and 6. Established 1864.

CASH FAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER.

CASH FAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER.

Office (licensed), 39 East Madison-st. Established 1863.

C. COLE, 144 DEARBORN-ST., HAS \$2,000, 1, \$5,500, and \$5,000 to loan at 8 per gents or spears \$1,000 at 9 on Chicago real estate.

MINERAL LANDS ALONG THE LINE OF THE MINERAL LANDS ALONG THE LINE OF THE DEVICE OF THE LINE OF THE DEVICE OF THE LINE OF THE DEVICE OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE CAPITAL TREATMENT OF THE CAPITAL TREATMENT OF THE CAPITAL TREA OC., agenta, Kashville, Tenn.

MONEY LOANED ON MORTGAGES AND FIRSTRoom 2, up-stairs.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY PROPdry in sums of \$1,000 and upwards. Apply at
Luion Freat Company, 138 Clark-sts.

MORTGAGE LOANS—WE HAVE MOREY TO LOAN
at 7 and 8 per cent, on improved Chicago property. JOHN H. AVERT & CO., 139 LaSallo-st. M ONEY TO LOAN AT SPER CENT INTEREST ON real estate security, ADOLPH LOEB & BROTHER, 129 and 131 LaSalle-st. 129 and 131 LaSalle-4t.

MONEY LOANED ON Ja:WELRY, DIAMONDS,
Machinery, furniture, pianos, any good collaterals. 168 Washingtous-st., Réom 23.

TO LOAN-SUMS OF \$500 TO \$10,000 ON CITY
Property and farms in Cook County at lowest curent rates. W. M. WILLINER, 232 LaSalle-2t., Room 1. TO LOAN-8800, 8500, 81,000, AND OTHER SUMS on real estate; mortgages bought. JOHN C. LONG, 72 Rest Washington-8. 7 AND 7% PER CENT-MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS to suit. See our card on the first page. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-85. BOND, 102 Weshington et.

7 74. AND 8 PER CENT—APPLICATIONS
7 wanted on improved city property. JOHN 6.
8HOISTALL. 38 FORTHAND BIOCK.
\$500.000 and 8% per cent on city or farm security. Omce hours, 12 to 2. D. W. POMEROY, 154
Maddison etc.

MACHINERY.

manager.

A T.C. L. RICE & CO., 215 AND 217 LAKE-ST., A large stock of steam engines new and second-hand. Also Iron and wood working machinery and supplies. Send for prices.

D. C. HESTER MACHINERY MANUFACTURING Company, 38 and 40 South Cami-st., Chicago, have the largest stock of stationary and portable engines, boilers, awa mills, and wood and from working machinery kept in the West., Send for prices.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES. A UCTION SALE—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13. BLUEI front saction house, 251 and 263 State-st.; only
place to get bargains in horses, bugstles, carriages, and
harness. Come and convince yourselves. Don't let
the opportunity pass.

A UCTION SALES OF HORSES CARRIAGES,
A harness, etc., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 10 a.m., at WREN & CO. 8, 106 and 106 Washington-st. Stock on hand at private sale.

300 ACRES HORSE PASTURE, WITH SHADE,
one mile from city limits, by JOHN 5,60EMAN.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST -\$20.00 REWARD ON SUNDAY MORNING, on Waddon at, bet Aberdeen and Desplaines, by a poor widow woman with a small family, a pocket pook concaining \$37.50, and some letters. The finder will please leave it at leberta & Co. 's Livery Stable, 372 West Madison-ist. and receive the above rewark. 372 West Madison-ist. and receive the above rewark. LOST -\$33-00K \$20, ONE \$5. AND FOUR \$2, SUN-ty fourth and Fordeth-sta; finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving at NELSON & BARRYDTS, \$37 Costage Grove-av.

SINGER OFFICE OF A. J. MSLOHERT, 228 SOUTH Halisted St. Great reduction. The new Family Singer 1851 also on hostility payments and rented.

70 First -CLASS MACHINES, ALL KINDS, To be closed at half the lowest prices; now is your chance to buy cheap; all warranted; money loaned on machines. Private loan office, 125 Clark, Room 2. FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—HAVING RETIRET from business we oder for size the entire fixure of our store, consisting of desks, gas fixures, counters shelving, sample-tranks, etc.; all of which are strict first-class and will be told at a price. HICHARDS SHAW, FITCH & WINSLOW, 233 and 235 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—SODA FOUNTAIN, COST SITA, FOR SALE—SODA FOUNTAIN, COST SITA, FOR SOO; also, thou case. Inquire at 50 Sine Island—at

A SCOTTISH ROMANCE.
London Correspondence New York World.
Out law courts here have recently brought to

light a remantic story, somewhat like that of the America perrage case,—which Charles Ende seized upon in his story of the "Wander-ing Heir,"—though in this case the heir is an

The Tribune.

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AMUSEMENTS.

McVicker's Theatre. rect, between Dearborn ng-House." ph street, between Clark nent of Den Thompson. "Josh

Adelphi Theatre.

MONDAY, JUNE 11, 1877.

CHICAGO MARKET SUMMARY.

CHICAGO MARKET SUMMARY.

The Chicago produce markets were moderately active Saturday, and breadstuffs were firmer.

Mess pork closed 10c per br! lowers 12.72% ©12.75 for July and \$12.85@12.87% for August.

Lard closed 5c per 100 me lower, at \$8.82%@8.85 for July and \$8.92%@8.95 for August.

Meats were firmer, at 4%c for loose shoulders, 6%c for do short ribs, and 6%c for do short clears. Highwines were unchanged, at \$1.07 per gallon. Lake freights were less active, at 2c for corn to Buffalo. Flour was quiet and unchanged. Wheat closed 2%@3c higher, at \$1.52 for cash or June and \$1.50% seller July. Corn closed ½c higher, at 45%c cash and 46%c for June. Oats closed 4@%c higher, at 45%c cash and 36%c for July. Rye was shull at 68c. Barley was nominal, at 50@60c. Hogs were active and firmer at \$4.50@ 5.00. Cattle were active and firmer at \$4.50@ 5.00. Che hundred dollars in gold would buy \$105.25 in greenbacks at the close.

In New York on Saturday greenbacks uled at 94#@95.

For the benefit of those whose busine crests prevent them from going to the tinople are about to pass a measure for a forced loan of 10 per cent, compelling merchants and capitalists to take it up. Thus are the pleasures of war brought within the reach of all classes.

Our cable dispatch from London this morning gives the British explanation of the Czar's inactivity on the north bank of race, John Bull asumes that nothing will be done until he has seen fit to define his position,—an assumption likely to be proven violent and most unwarranted before the English Cabinet shall have fixed upon a line

The Rev. E. C. Powell, pastor of the Third Unitarian Church in this city, preached his farewell sermon yesterday, and retires from the pulpit wholly for a time in order to gain the rest and recuperation that will come from life on his farm in New York. Chicago loses a preacher of ability and prominence, and it is to be feared that the noble pursuit of agriculture will not be correspondingly benefited by the change.

A review of the situation in Asia indicates hat a battle is imminent on the plain of traxes. The Russian centre and right have with the left. MOURHTAB PASHA has established his headquarters near Zewin, and holds a strong position. It is assumed that he intends attacking the right in three places, operating from Zewin, Erzeroum and some other point not designated.

Down in the coal regions of Pennsylvania there are new disturbances and prospects of lively times. The efforts of the coal-producing and transportation companies to reduce the price of anthracite at the sea-board have resulted in the reduction of operatives, wages on the railway lines, with the prophecy of another shortening on the New Jersey Central. The employes are agitating peti-tions and threatening strikes, while the deal-ers are consummating arrangements for cut-ting each other's throats.

The gold bullionists of the country are promised aid and comfort from an unexpected quarter. A law has been submitted
to the Finland Legislative Assembly, where
no paper currency has ever existed, by the
way, proposing to make the gold "mark"
the unit of a coin system. This innovation,
connected with the possible temporary abrogation of the extradition treaty by the Russian war, offers attractions to the American d aid and comfort from an unexadvocates of a single gold standard which they should not overlook in these days of tively cheap transportation.

If the Grand Jury will interrogate one JOHN COX relative to confessions to him by WALKER, mayhap some interesting informa-tion will be evolved as to the distribution of certain funds paid by the latter to Mr. Periodar for securing the stone contract. Cox says that Walken told him a pitiful story of large outlays for small returns, and though Panronar denies the statement, it is possible that gentleman has forgotten the details, and that the memory of each of the participants in the bargain will be refreshed by a few questions from the great reim-

The Centennial stockholders have never forgiven the Government for requiring the fulfillment of the plain provisions of the law relative to the repayment of the \$1,500,000 advanced by Congress, and it is more than likely that the sudden demolition of the fine and substantial structure which contained the Government exhibit was prompted rather by malice them by any necessity for tearing down the building without first giving notice to the owner. The Attorney-General has been directed to look into the affair, and it is just possible that the Centennial authorimade to smart for their display of destruct-

We are informed that the friends of Gen. STEPHEN A. HUNLBUT, of Belvi-dere, are urging that gentleman to be a can-didate for the office of Circuit Judge in the Twelfth Circuit at the special election in August next. The circuit is composed of the Counties of Boone, DeKalb, McHenry, Lake, Kane, DuPage, and Kendall, and Gen. HURLBUT has at times represented the people of all these counties in Congress or in the Logislature. We have no doubt that he with any was con he had done over and over before, replied that Russia had no intention of interfering

would make a most acceptable Judge, he uniting intellectual ability with great legal attainments and ripe experience. He is perhaps one of the ablest lawyers in the circuit. If the General will take the office, it is possible there will be a general desire

the date upon which the Russians will cross the Danube will do well to remember that it takes some little time to mass 450,000 men, and put them in order for a campaign, with but one railroad and a muddy country to operate in. Landing an army upon the banks of a stream which by its nature is admirably adapted for its defense by the Turks, the General of the Russian forces will wait until his command is in conditi to move and keep going before he faces the fire in store for him. Undoubtedly the crossing will be effected this month, but it nt is informed upon what day.

Hunters for the buried treasure of the late amented Capt. Kipp will be interested in curious experiments with the "divining rod" made near Baltimore recently. The entlemanly brigands who have plowed the Atlantic coast with forked sticks of witchhazel, only to find that the iron pots of their ancestor were guarded by the Devil, will appreciate the discovery that the "rod" is omposed of two pieces of rattan, united at one end by a brass cap, and held at the other by a good Methodist. It is claimed by a correspondent that compliance with these conditions inevitably results in finding water at camp-meetings, and the deduction is not illogical that the same implement, properly handled by a professing brother, will turn up the hard-earned savings of the defunct

The London Times, in a leading article calls attention to the fact that all the recent lisorders in France have been occasioned political recklessness. The Revolution 830 was occasioned by the determination the court and clergy to defy the political in stincts of the people. The Revolution of 1848 was brought about by Ministers who re-fused to let the Parliamentary franchise be extended. The "Coup d'Etat" was perpetrated in the name of "order" by a mil faction, and the cause of the war with Ge many was the desire of the same faction to overthrow the Liberals, and of the Clericals strike at the Protestant power of Ger nany. . It hints at the causes of the presen

crisis as follows:

The most dangerous foes of "order" are those partisans who have persuaded themselves that France cannot be stable without a military Empire, or a legitimate Monarchy, or a political aristocarcy, or a dominant Church, or such Ministers as the Duc DE BEGGLE. Those zealots are often more disturbing than retailers of ignorant sedition, because, while quite as fanatical in their own way, they hide their revolutionary designs from them-selves, as well as from the country, by the fervor

ENGLAND AND BUSSIA. Notwithstanding the continual efforts of Russia to give assurances to England that she has no intention of interfering with he nterests, the English people appear deter nined to believe nothing that comes from ussian source. It is very evident that the alousy of the English nation is not to layed by any declaration from Russia. is as blind and unreasoning as the jealous of an individual in social life. It miscon strues every remark, exaggerates every a ion, and sees guilt in every movement. I creath of scandal, or the first appearance mystery, it flames out again with all original fierceness. It is never entirely subdued. The jealousy of Russia by the English people and Government is just as blind is arrifying to the evil-doer. and illogical. They can see nothing in the kind are unfortunately encountries. emberment of the Turkish Empire, enailing upon the people a loss upon the Turk ish bonds, and upon the Government a sacrifice of certain political guarantees which are supposed to assure its supremacy in Asia.

This jealousy is not a sudden outburst.

It cropped out in every diplomatic novement of England prior to the meeting of the Constantinople Conference, but when it found Russia was willing to attend that Conference, it quieted down again. As soon as it became apparent that the Turks would reject the decision of the Conference, a Turkophile was sent to Constantinople, not because his predecessor had been pro-Russian in sentiment, but because he (Mr. LAYARD) was better acquainted with the Eastern question in all its ramifications, and was better qualified to watch and report upon

the movements of Russia. When the Russian Government announced that it would act alone in securing Sclavic reforms if the other Powers did not co-operate, the old jealousy blazed out so furiously that the Czar sent his personal promise to the English Governmenthat no English interests would be endanged gered. For a time all was quiet again, but then followed the Protocol and the War Manifesto, and again was English jealous aroused because there was no definite declaration as to English interests in either of these documents. It is not clearly apparent why they should have been specified. There are other nations—Italy, pecified. There are other nations—Italy, Germany, and Austria—that have direct in-terests in this struggle as well as England out none of them have taken exceptions the fact that Russia made no allusions to Danubian commerce, acquisition of territory, the founding of independent Sclavonic principalities, or the organizing of a green-Sclavonic Empire. In a declaration war it is not customary for a great nation to specify what it is not going to do out what it is going to do, and this pecification was made by Russia in most lear and emphatic form, namely, that she ntended to secure the reforms demanded of Turkey, with guarantees for their execution As the Russian army advanced into Rouma-nia, and the army of the latter Power co-op-erated with the former, the English jealousy became so intense that a de-termined effort was made to establish

an alliance with Austria, which was undoubtedly checked by the skillful hand of BISMARCK. For a time matters were quie again; but when the Russian forces were encamped along the north bank of the Danube, and preparations to cross became visible, then the old jealousy began to fume and rage, and took the form of absolute deand rage, and took the form of absolute de-mand. Lord DEREY made an official inter-rogation of Bussia whether she intended to interfere with English interests after her armies had crossed the Danube. With ad-mirable patience and coolness Prince Gorr-schakoff asked what those interests were. The reply was made that they included the Suez Canal and Egypt, Constantinople and the Persian Gulf. Prince Gorrschakoff, as he had done over and over before replied

that Russis had no intention of interfering with any of them. So far as the Suez Canal

s that Russia did not intend had no interests there, and of course no in was made as to Constantinople, which she had not dreamed of acquiring; and Goar-schakory closed his letter with the declara-

Russia has remained true to not provide a string solely at improving the condition of the Christians in Turkey, which can only be done by coercing the Porte. As soon as Russia has achieve this, she will fall back on the resolutions of the Constantinople Conference, and contend for sucl gnarantees as will insure the efficacy of the reforms a whore it was the content where it was the content of the condition of the conditio aking the Powers to take up the thread where it ras broken by the dissolution of the Conference. This ought to have been sufficient to satisfy jealousy as insensate even as the English. but following upon this the Czar arrives a Ploiesti and the Government calls out 250, 000 more troops, and straightway all En gland is in a furor again. But what is there in the presence of the Czar in Roumania so dangerous to England? Some allowances may be made for national pride. Von Molt-KE took his Emperor to the field of battle more than once, because it inspired the German troops. Will not the knowledge that the Czar is present in person in spire the Russian troops with still greater determination and courage in making the dangerous passage of the Danube? If the Government has called out another quaster of a million of men, will it not make the Already the Turkish campaign in Asia is virtually lost. Is it not a wise policy, then, that concentrates an overwhelming force in Europe so as to end the war in a short campaign? There is one point in the Russia leclaration that has undoubtedly helped to arouse anew the war feeling in Europe, and that is Gorrschakorr's declaration that "Russia thinks so important a maritime passage as the Daranelles must always be regulated by international agreement, and not by one Power alone. She disclaims any intention of acquiring Constantinople, though at the sam time she could not consent to its possession by any other Christian Power." This is telling blow at English pretension. England has always considered herself as the arbiter of the destinies of Constantinople, and this declaration is tantamount to a notification that the other European Powers have some interest in the final disposition of that city as well as England, and that no permanent occupation of it can be made by any Power without the consent of Europe While, therefore, it is a disclaimer on the part of Russia, it is at the same time a warning to England to keep hands off. What England will now do remains to be seen.

She must first hunt up an ally. A SAMPLE OF CAPTIOUS CRITICISM. Perhaps there are no people so intoleran as those who carry professed independence to the extreme of partisanism, and are crit ical to the extent of captiousness. They are extremely disagreeable and altogether useless people; they merely tear down and never build up. The only compensation for the annoyance they occasion other people is that they themselves are in a state of chronic norbidness and unmitigated misery. With out generous impulses, and making no allowance for the fallibility of mankind, but only inflated with their own self-conceit. and exacting a degree of merit to which they themselves are lamentably unequal, they are not content with the denunciation of wrong-doing or the exposure of conspicu-ous demerit, but they studiously withhold recognition of obviously good intention and praiseworthy efforts at improvement Partial success is received with a cynical sneer, and a hypochondrical complaint that it is not better, which is more discouraging to the well-doer than denunciation is errifying to the evil-doer. People of this walks of life, and the New York Nation of casionally affords a strikingly disagreeable illustration of their tendencies in political affairs. A sample of this mean-spirited caviling may be found in the last number of

that journal, in which there is an editoria article taking the ground that President HAYES' pledge of one term, and the civil-sery ice reforms suggested by this unselfish and patriotic determination, will leave the conn try as badly off as ever at the end of four years. It would be difficult to condense in the same space more egotistic and cap-tions injustice than is contained in the following extract from that article: People will say that, after all, there is no system or certainty in the matter, and when they hear that a very bad appointment, like Gronice Burtars's, for instance, was the result of "mistake" or "oversight," they will be apt to conclude that

or "oversignt," tany will be spit of conclude that the good appointments are mere pieces of luck. Any use of the civil service, too, for other pur-poses than those of efficient administration,—any use which gives the President the character of an earthly Providence, a righter of wrongs and re-warder of obscure virtue, like the Caliph, is sure warder of obscure virtue, like the Caliph, is sure to blunt the public interest is reform and spread a feeling of despair about it. As an illustration of this species of miscarriage we must mention the appointment of Mr. Franceric Douglass to a subordinate administrative office for which he had no special fitness or preparation, for a purely politi-cal end, namely, the satisfaction of the colored people that the President had their interests at heart. There have been other appointments of the same sort, such as Mr. Monnial's to the of the same sort, such as Mr. Monnill's to the Collectorship at Portland, because he was sick, or poor, or a good fellow, just after he had made as Secretary of the Treasury an open attack on the public credit for electioneering purposes. They have probably all had some useful or benevolent end in view, but they all sacrifice a high interest to a subordinate, and a practical to a sentimental one. They fix people in the bellef that President Hayes is not going to institute any reform that will outlast him; that we must rely on his personal character for whatever improvements in adminischaracter for whatever improvements in adminis-tration we are to witness during the next four years: that we shalf have, as in GRANT'S case, to

we shall once more have to fight at the nominating convention with what hope and conrage we can muster for a "truly good man" to take his place. To fair-minded people there can be no better defense of President Haves against this covert attack than the presentment of the article itself, for it reveals its own niggardliness in the face of the notable reforms which the President has inaugurated within the very few months he has been in office. It has been self-evident all along that, in pledg-ing himself from the outset that he would not be a candidate for re-election, President HAYES intended to put away from himself, his friends and his partisans, the natural temptation to conciliate the scheming and wire-pulling politicians with a view to a sec-ond term. That he, and his Cabinet, and his political associates have been able to institute and carry out projects for the public good in spite of the resistance of the machine politicians, has been largely due to this de-termination. That the Presidential term is idential term is not longer is certainly no fault of President HAYES, and he cannot be fairly held to account if his methods fail for lack of time to take as strong a hold upon the country as they might if he had six years instead of four to serve. Nor is he in any sense responsi-ble for the failure to elect a Congress that would not merely co-operate with him in im-proving the personnel of the Government

ervice, but would conceive and enact such legislation as is necessary to give perma-nency to a scientific and virtuous civil service; certainly, no one can doubt that President HATES would cast all his influence in favorof such legislation. Yet the *Nation* is dis-posed to grumble and croak because Presilent HAYES is doing the best he can, and to blame him because his opportunities are not broader; but such is the nature of the crit-

cal mind. So much for the general spirit of the Nation's views, which, under the pretense of being independent and liberal, are manifestly of the most selfish and contracted character ter. In detail, its assertions are still more unjust. We are told that, because a bad appointment like GEORGE BUTLER'S WAS 'mistake" (which was recalled as soon as it could be), the people of this country will believe that all the good appointments though they be in a ratio of 1,000 to 1 bad appointment, will regard them as "mistakes" also. This is a novel theory, and could only be verified if the people of the United States were all as unjust and narrowinded as its inventor; happily, they are not, and 999 good appointments will not be regarded as "mistakes"—that is, made without purpose, or accidentally—because one bad appointment intervenes between them and the next 999 good ones. Nor will the people of the United States permit the Nation to be the judge of the fitness of President Harss' appointments, if its com-ments on those already made embody its standard. If the appointment of a man like FREDERICK DOUGLASS is to be condemned as having been made "for a purely political end," then the Nation's standard is transcendental, and sublunary politics cannot be regulated accordingly. FREDERICK DOUGLASS is a man of character, intelligence, and education, and commands the respect of the whole country; as to "special fitness," he ha nore of it than a good many who have pre ceded him, and a general fitness that cannot be denied; as to political advantage, there was as little of it to be gained by selecting FREDERICK DOUGLASS as any person who could have been named for the place. So the reflection upon Mr. MORRILL's appointthe reflection upon Mr. Morrill's appointment is gratuitous, and shows a disposition not to be pleased with anything. He has been a prominent public man, whose character has been unimpeached during a long service, and if President Haves' predecessor thought him worthy to be made Secretary of the Treasury (in which position Mr. Morrill many other of was certainly superior to many other of GRANT's Cabinet appointments), there is a justification for his appointment to the Colectorship at Portland; indeed, there is no reasonable room to doubt that Mr. MORRILL will make a good officer in his present posiion, and there was not the slightest impro-

oriety in selecting him.

Of course we will have to fight for the nomination of a good man as successor to President HAYES; that is a fight that will lways have to be made, and we can conceive of no system (and the Nation certainly suggests none) which will relieve the country of this necessity. Whenever the country fails to get a good and honest man for President. it will suffer according to his deficiencies. How much or little President HAYES' purpose of reforming the public service may impress itself upon the country will depend largely upon the country itself, and the willingness of the people to encourage and sus-tain reforms for which they have been clamoring; but we cannot sympathize with the spirit that bickers at President Hayes while doing all he can, because it may not result in the permanent purification of Republican ment and the universal beatification mankind. It takes a critical mind to omprehend that.

POOR WHITES OF THE SOUTH. The ordinary tourist in the South rarely low grade of civilization, and deplorabl rateness of the rural districts. visits only the cities or popular winter resorts, and the only specimens of the poor whites and Southern negroes he encounters are those who have been polished off somewhat by their contact with superior civilization, and make up for their ignorance by the peartness" they have acquired while loaf-ng about hotels, railway stations, salcons, camers, etc. There are vast districts the South, however, which are inhabited by the most lazy, vagabondish, and ignorant people, black and white, that can be found anywhere on the face of the civilized part of the globe. The fact is recalled by a perusal of a letter to an Eastern journal from a correspondent who has seen some of riginal life of this terra incognita, and depicted its peculiar squalor and dismal monotony. He wrote from the mountainous district of Alabama, but there are all through the extreme Southern States great districts of precisely the same nature, where chools are unheard of, reading and writing are among the lost arts, and social amuse-ments beyond the comprehension of the denizens. There are millions of people in the South who literally live from hand to mouth, working no more than is necessary

to earn the barest subsistence, and having no ambition beyond that of lolling about and chewing tobacco, if men, or lolling about and rubbing snuff, if women. An average country home of this class of the Southern people consists of a small patch of land, with a low shanty for a house, rarely having more than two rooms, and frequently not more than one, where the whole family of both sexes, and any transien guests there may be, bunk in together. A og-pen of ten or twelve feet square serves as a stable for the mule, and there are a hogpen and a corn-crib. All the ca tle feed out of a common trough, which consists of a hollowed log; the human beings live on corn-meal and salt pork. Chickens, ducks, children, and pigs huddle together. The entire es ment, including utensils, represents cost of not more than \$400 or \$500, which may be the accumulation of two or three generations; and an actual estimate of the cost of living for one family, which was somewhat above the average in the pre-vailing prosperity, was \$56.50 per year; the ns were pork and corn-meal, the small ones coffee, sugar, and salt. The men work only a few days at a time and they loaf—do absolutely nothing—till necessity forces them to earn something more to live upon. The women spin some cotton, card it into rolls, fry the pork, make the corn-dodger, and bear the children. It is in this dodger, and bear the children. It is in this dreary, monotonous, animal existence that thousands of families at the South—the poor whites and the poor blacks—pass from one generation to another. It is a mere existence, without any of the thought, socity, pleasure, or employment which most civilised people think essential to life. The correspondent we have referred to thus correspondent we have reserved generalizes the situation: The material surroundings of these people are inadequate to human development. Man will al-inadequate to human development. The

first need seems to be an appreciation of better living in material conveniences and comforts. They live beyond the profitable limit of simplicity. For in their low mental stains simplicity does not mean the correction of vice, the cure of effeminacy, or the moral elevation of self-sacridee; it means mental inertia and degeneracy. The climate saves them the suffering that drives men to work in the North. Then the lack of taste and sensibility to be gratified saves them the slightest prick of ambition. So the needs of a wholesome life are met by suppression; they manage to live by the reduction of their own capacities, rather than by the development of their natures through exertion. Their condition is an instructive testimony to the value of luxuries. They need, most of all, a taste of those very poisons, to make them crave something besides pork and meal, a miserable log cabin, and the total absence of beauty and refinement. If they desired to live better, they would work and study better methods, and thus develop industrious habits as a basis for social, intellectual, and religious growth. Socially, they are equally poor; their days are passed in the routine of a miserable life or in the worse idleness of an almiess existence. The men get a little contact with their own sort in the labor they perform for another, or the local trivel to the store and the mill. This helps confirm their degeneracy by affording some pleasure in their monotonous life and the sympathy of mutual misery. The women have more to do than the men. But this enforced industry is scarcely any men. But this enforced industry is scarcely any help, for weaving cloth, spinning cotton, hoeing corn, and cooking corn are each and all too monotous in their ways and ends to stir a singl onous in their ways and ends to stir a single in-terest. They have no parties, no dances, no pic-nics, no reading. Their intellectual life is still more void. Void seems the best word, for one can scarcely find any other condition to name. Not one in twenty of the men are able to write their names to such papers as the Sheriff presents their names to such papers as the Sheriff present them; the women are still more illiterate, and the children are continuing the same ignorance,—for schools are very rare, very poor, and very short. The people hove no idea of a school-tax, althoughthe school fund is ridiculously small; so they can not read the Bible or the papers, and they musnot read the Bible or the papers, and they mu live and die in the ignorance of savages. But the are far from fools. The men are shrewd in the limited sphere; they are keen in trade, sensible the discussion of their local interests, and as for vent and intolerant in politics as can be desire They are well endowed with common sense, as

There are 8,000,000 of these people in the outhern States-4,000,000 of poor white and 4,000,000 of negroes—to whom this description will apply, a people grossly igno-rant, almost universally illiterate, constitu-tionally lazy, steeped in inertia on account of climate and hereditary habit, without amition, and, at the present outlook, withou hope for development or improvement in the future. This condition of things is the result of slavery and caste; and, though the War abolished the one and deprived the other of its money foundation, their depressing influence has outlasted them, and things eem to go on pretty much the same as they did before the War.

There is one lack at the South which h

ontributed mainly to the poverty and degadation that prevail among these classes and without which there can be no change for the better; it is the lack of proper facilities for gen eral primary education. The greates poor people is a system of free and com pulsory schooling. So long as the presen gnorance prevails, there will not even be desire for improvement among them. The North has an interest in the matter, as these people are of the same nation, speak the same language as far as they know and, in proportion to their numbers, con tribute to the general prosperity or poverty the common strength or weakness, the rati of progress or retrogression of the whole country. It would be infinitely better to take money from the National Treasury to establish schools throughout the South than to subsidize railroads, build levees, or construct canals. So long as there are 8,000,00

poor, illiterate, lazy, helpless worthless non-producers in the South,-for at the most they produce only enough for their meagre sub-sistence,—so long will the rich land and favorable climate of that section fail to contribute its share to the national prosperity. ple will have no ambition to improv isposition to work, no taste for social life. no attachment to country without it. Give them a system of general education, -place them on an equal footing with the thrifty, intelligent, reading, prosperous farmers of the Northwest, and sectional hatred, and race prejudices, and narrow views, will speedily give way to a pride in national strength, unity, harmony, and resources that will render the progress of this country simply illimitable. The ignorance in the South s at once its poverty and its danger. THE PRESIDENT'S CARINET.

A correspondent at Farmington, Ill., requests a brief statement of the duties con ected with the office of each of the mem bers of the President's Cabinet. The Secre tary of State maintains all correspondence with foreign Governments and with foreign agents of our Government ; makes out and records all commissions, letters of appointment, pardons, passports, and nominations to the Senate; has charge of the seals of the United States; of Territorial business; of mmigration and registered seamen, and or ics relating to foreign commerce. The artment of Justice, and controls United rates Marshals and District-Attorneys; defends and prosecutes for the Government i the Supreme Court; delivers written opinions on law points when required; examines the itles of all lands purchased for the United States, and passes upon appli for pardons and for appointments in offices relating to the legal and judicial business of the United States. The Secretary of the Interior has charge of the public lands, pen-sions, patents, and the Indians. The Secre-tary of the Treasury has general supervision of the fiscal transactions of the Government and of the execution of laws concerning the commerce and navigation of the United States, the coast-survey, the marine hospi-States, the coast-survey, the marine hospi-tals, and the construction of public build-ings; customs revenue and disbursements: the mode of keeping and rendering account in all the other Departments; the custody of the moneys of the United States; the acthe moneys of the United States; the accounts of receipts and expenditures; all civil suits commenced by the United States, except those arising in the Port-Office Department; the building and repairing of lighthouses, buoys, etc.; weights and measures; the coining of money, etc. The Post-Office Department establishes and discontinues post-offices and post-roads, arranges the mail service by contract, and has pracial care of the conveyance of all mail. special care of the conveyance of all mail-matter, money-orders, etc. The business of the Nsvy Department is distributed through sight bureaus, the titles of which sufficiently indicate the functions of each. They are:
Yards and Docks, Navigation, Ordnance, Construction and Repair, Equipment and Recruiting, Provisions and Clothing, Steamneering, and Medicine and Surgery, business of the War Department is acted through the Commanding-General, who supervises the arrange-ment of the forces, recruiting, court-martials, and discipline; the Adjutant-Gen-eral, who keeps all the records which refer

ply, and gives facility and effect to the nts of the army; the Paymastermovements of the army; the Paymaster-General, the Commissary-General, who simply purchases and issues rations; the Surgeon-General, the Engineer's office, the Topographical office, and the Ordnance office. These are the separate duties of the seven Cabinet officers; their most important duty, of course, is consultation with the Paymident on greations of public relieves. President on questions of public policy affecting one or all the Departments in an equal degree.

REGINNING AT THE ROTTON

The bottom is indisputably the place at which to begin the construction of a building. Edifices which are built upon any other plan are all to be put into the class of "castles in the air," the unsubstantial nature of which is proverbial. Some of them are theoretically beautiful, but practically use-less, and even unsafe. The trouble with the Rockford Court-House was not in the walls on the four sides, nor in the crewning pavilion, nor in anything above ground, was down at the bottom. There was an unfortunate reversal of proper arrangements; A too slender pier was crushed by the super incumbent weight. What is thus true physically, holds equally in the intellectual and moral world. Lord Bacon's method in science and philosophy was simply a return to this common-sense principle. He found the system-makers de veloping their systems from the clouds down ward, instead of building upon the earth upward. They drew their inferences from cer tain abstract ideas assumed to be true instead of first ascertaining the phenomenal facts, and then searching for the sufficient causes. Political reforms, to be successful, must be reconlated by the same law. They must start from a study of existing evils which shall be careful and thorough. face inconveniences must not be mistaken for the hidden root of evil. Inefficiency and corruption must be traced back to the origin. The reform must go to the bottom and not mistake a superficial change for and not mistate a slow process, and not always a pleasant one, to dig down, and to lay foundation-stones, working amid the debris of old ruins; but nothing can be

substituted for it.

How plainly this truth applies to the attempts making to reform our politics? There been a loud enough cry for reform in this direction on the part of the people; and there has been no lack of promises, in the way of answer, on the part of the politicians But usually the only practical measure offered was this: Turn out the corrupt opposite party and let us fill the offices with and true men." The indignant people, rather slow of discernment, adopted the supposed remedy, and they have been busy f forty years in turning out first this party and then its antagonist. And with what result? With that so aptly described by good old Dr. WATTS, when he wrote:

So when a raging fever burns, From side to side the anticrer turns; And 'tis a poor relief we gain, To change the place and keep the pain.

The people found that the same evils substantially remained under every Administra tion. Sometimes these were denied and itted to exist, but with the claim that they vere a necessary incident of governmen under human nature as it is : and the dissatisfied were coolly bidden to wait till the millennium for their desired reform. But now the eyes of the people are opening to the fact that it is the system itself which needs changing, and not merely those who work it. The Government, for more than a generation, has been a rotary machine, to rotate out of office, with every change of Administration, tens of thousands of one party, and to rotate in as many of another party. The qualifications of these office-holders have chiefly been their zeal and success in aiding to carry local elections in favor of a particular party, and of particular candidates within the party, both before and subsequent to their appointment to their respective places. These office holders were the local party leaders and "workers," who helped to manufacture public sentiment, to pack the primaries, and to secure nominati who were then diligent operators at and around the polls. Having thus materially aided in the election of Aldermen, Mayore, State Legislators, Governors, Congressmen and even Presidents, they have regularly clamored for their reward, in the shape of norative office.

What could be expected, under such a sys em, as regards a faithful discharge of officia duty? Not much, surely. The men plainly were not selected with reference to that result, but in order to pay for a totally different kind of labor elsewhere performed. It was not likely, in ordinary times at least, that competent and faithful men would be destiute of employment in regular and settled occupations; and it was to be expected that only the less desirable characters would conent to rely upon the understood uncertainsent to rely upon the understood uncertain-ties of Governmental employment. Then the peculiar habits, methods, and activities of these purveyors for those in authority, while undoubtedly sharpening their wits and their appetites, could hardly be supposed to im-prove their morals, or to give them the disripline and experience of steady labor. And to we have had idleness, absenteeism, bribery, defalcations, and other evils too numerous to mention, but too notorious to be deied. It will not provide any remedy to dismiss present incumbents, and supply their places with a new and hungry horde. The system is inherently bad, and works demoralization in all directions, as certainly as a carcass breeds worms and poisons the air. It brings in an incompetent and unprincipled set of dependents upon the favor of Congressmen, and other politicians in high posi-tion, who are of more ambition and greed than principle; and it aids in keeping pre-cisely such candidates before the people, and in forcing them upon the party, to its dis-honor and defeat.

The Civil Service is, then, the quarter in which to apply fundamental reform. Our politics will remain rotten till this is done. Congress will otherwise be filled with the corest class of aspirants for honor, and, in rn, these will not only pervert and deg legislation, but will fetter and control the Executive in the matter of appointments, and thus bring the whole Government into disgrace. The present system is simply an ulcer eating dangerously into the body politic. It ought to be vigorously handled, and no doubt President Hayes will recommend no doubt President Harzs will recommend such action to Congress, in due time, when he has thoroughly studied the situation, and has made favorable initiatory experiments. But he must bear in mind that he must go to But he must bear in mind that he mine go to the bottom, and build on a rock of principle. The practical principle would seem to be, to treat Government work like any other to treat Government work like business, and to aim, as does a me manufacturer, to train men of a

to retain them permanently, or so long as their services are needed, and as faithfully rendered. Imagine a merchant called upon by a "friend" to discharge a valuable bookkeeper or salesman, on the ground that he had held the place for two or for eight years, and that somebowanted it! The "friend" might be not to be shown the door, after such braze assurance. And what if the plea for the pr posed newcomer was not that he was of a posed newcomer was not that he was of aperior ability, or of any marked integrity, these being in him rather minus qualities, but that he had been "useful" in-polities, and had been promised "a position"! Coali any bank, or manufactory, or mercanile establishment be kept solvent on that plan? And why should Government business be done on any other principle than other business which makes similar requirements and involves similar risks? Let the demandinvolves similar risks? Let the the people go up for a divorce of the Char Service from politics. This will be going to the bottom in that department of reform

and will elevate us from our d

place by the side of the Turks in this de

character to do it perfectly, and the

ment of Government to a civilized posiin company with Great Britain. The arraignment of Dr. Blauvelle, of the Kingston (N. Y.) Reformed Church, on charges of heresy, threatens interesting ecclesiastical developments. He is accised of "bold, arrogant, and avowed heresy," and of having "assaulted the very foundations of all erangelical religion, betrayed the cause of Christ, and wounded the Church." Upon his trial before the Synod he was convicted, and, now that his case is before the General Synod, he claim, a right to fully discuss the matter, promising to show that his attacks upon the established rules reveal "the only fundamental and lasting method of saving the cause of Christs from that disastrous overthrow here which it has that disastrous overthrow here which it has already historically met in Germany, or is now already historically met in Germany, or is now indubitably meeting on the other side—expecially in England." It is the practice on such trials to merely compare the views of the accused with the accepted Confession, and it there is a technical variance, the accused goes under. A departure from the custom in this case would evolve one of the most startling doctrinal debates in ecclesiastical history.

Dr. S. WELLS WILLIAMS, for a long time a Dr. S. WELLS WILLIAM, resident of China, has written a letter to President GILMAN, of the Johns Hopkins University, of awearing Chinamen is dent GILMAN, of the Jonns Hopkins University, upon the propriety of swearing Chinamen in court. As they recognize no oath in the Consular courts of China, they are simply warned that they will be punished if they lie. A Celestial clothes his god with a conduing ignorance of everything that does not happen it is presence, and, having nothing to fear from its vengeance, he lies or not, as his interests demand. Dr. WILLIAMS says that in their dealings with each other they bind themselves to ngs with each other they bind th the faithful performance of contracts by cutting off the head of a cock "as a token of what the off the head of a cock "as a token of what they wish to happen to themselves if they do not do what is promised." As this oath is scarely provided for by statute, and as there is no law for the punishment expected by the culprit for violation if such an oath were imposed, it begins to look as if the Mongolian were shut out of courts and left to his own devices in securing justice.

The real reason for the recall of The O'KEENAN (who is familiarly known in diplomatic circles as the HETMAN PLAYEDOROUS), was the refusal of the Anglo-American Cable Company to take any more of his cable specials except at war premiums. The wear and tear of the wires in transmitting these works of art is described as having been something terrific, and the effect upon the whales, sca-serpens, etc., has been of the liveliest description. After a gigantic cetacean had been transfixed by the first half of a special he would wark off on his fin, and throw tail-springs, and make the ses to boil like a pot, all in the liveliest manner, and very like a whale with delivium-transas. It, Berigh threatened to sue out a writ of injunctive BERGH threatened to sue out a writ of injunc-tion against the butt-end of the cable, and so

If there were two things the Southern chivalry were supposed to hold in admiration and respect, they were Womanhood and Pluck. And yet when a seventeen-year-old girl threw h before her father to keep a pack of h wolves at bay, the chivalry of Mississippi rid-dled her with buckshot. The chivalry of Mississippi will please accept the assurances of our most distinguished lack of consideration. They are evidently, in the words of Scott,

Who war on women and on boys.

Brooklyn physicians and druggists propose a corner on prescriptions and drugs. They have formed a ring, the members of which are connected by telegraph, and the patient who refuses to patronize the association is condemned to linger in this vale of tears until be shall purge himself of his contumacy before the organization will consent to slide him comfortably into better variety. better world. It is a significant fact that the undertakers, recognizing the element of Amer-ican independence, have refused to join the

Invitations have been issued to the Governors of the several States to meet in a sort of congress at the Greenbrier White-Sulphur Springs, of West Virginia, this summer. This will afford an opportunity for the settlement of that old controversy between the Governors of North and South Carolina,—a settlement in which every American citizen endowed with Gubernatorial functions is vitally interested.

An inventive Philadelphian proposes to settle the discussion upon the currency tasis by intro-ducing an an article called "galloid," which is an alloy of gold, silver, and copper. He claims for it an especial adaptation in coining dollars and fractions of the dollar; "that it is not liable to be destroyed by abrasion, and cannot be used for gold leaf or jewelry.

The editor of the Milwaukee Sentinel is thinking of having a new edition of his ears printed in coupon torm; then, when a friend asks him to lend him his ears, he can detach a few feet of those useful appendages and let him have the loan. This interconvertible auricular will, he thinks, be the greatest invention of the con-

The young men of our New York me and contemporary were surprised and gladdened on Saturday by the reception of their full pay, and, after a few moments spent in silent thanks-giving, struck up the hymn, "Praise Gould, from whom all blessings flow."

The British Museum is elated over the discovery of a complete set, 6,109 volumes, of the "Kin-ting-koo-tin-koo-shoo-tseih-ching." Is turned up at Pekin, and, as the title indicates, is one of the few profoundly interesting collections of ancient times.

When Bun BOTLER had read the last letter in which Simon Cameron's son-in-law Mac-Veagued so bitterly against him, he remarked that he had never believed the young man to be such a master of the art of MacVeaguetive.

New York underwriters contend that \$100 worth of damage is done by everydollar's worth of fire-crackers imported, and propose importuning Congress to put a stop to the use of the death-dealing delight of the premature patriot.

The average Brooklyn widow, the management of whose husband's estate has been committed to a legal member of the family, does not perceive that there is any very material difference between an executor and executioner.

A shock-headed and rather ragged Exocu Anome lately presented himself at the pleas home of an Elko (Nev.) man, and solemnly manded the fair Annua, whom he had not to twenty years. The present proprietor of

lame refused to resign, and E. w., further complicating matter is title to the office of husband

The New York press is fear over last year's disctory by christened for 1877 They ought work in St. Lous. It is the GOULDING'S—related by cussin-st If there is any foreign

empted by an Ohio man, the Pi do better than bestow it upon G Mississippi, in recognition of his services to the Republican party. Apparently the Manhattan Cal New York has taken a strong hol ple. Most of the stock flas be hackmen are offering their horse of shares in the concern.

Mr. WHEELER H. PECKHAM CO settlement with Sweent arose covery that he only had \$238,00 deemed wisdom to accept \$400

Mostly variations depending Mr. LAMAR does not make any

CHISOLM affair because he is afra and-mouth-complaint—afraid to d lest he should put his foot in it. The ornithology of New Guines existence of a new bird called the curse-ory examination of the creat think it cognate to the cassweary.

A Southern writer calls Judge modern WARWICK. Yet the Demo soul him out when he was in the The father-in-law of ex-Gov. An himself by the reflection that they son-in-law shall perish by the son-i The third resolution in the Re-form adopted at Cincinnal bother in Iowa. Will they re-addate it?

PERSONAL.

Mme. Albani, it is reported the younger Mr. Gye. Miss Thackeray, the writer soon to be married to a man many ye The Cincinnati Enquirer at the balance of European power is "That Lass o' Lowrie's "_

e That Lass o' Lowrie's "-accepted work of fiction published is years—has only reached its fifth the but it is appreciated in England, seeples have been sold.

John Lothrop Motley had Biss fellow-student at Goettingen; and it he latter is one of the figures in "Morton's Hope," which represents

Prof. Spencer F. Baird opens I his report as United States Fish C with an essay called "Historical Obstee Condition of the Fisheries Among Greeks and Romans, and Their Mod and Pickling Fish." This is taking rays for a short impa. run for a short jump.

In a lecture on insanity, in

land Hospital, Thursday, a number exhibited to the physicians students present, in order to illustrace's points. This is nelieved to be the lecture on insanity ever given in An will probably lead the way to many o Maj. Whittle has started a Maj. Whittle has started a rival in Lynn, aided by the twenty-Protestant elergymen of the city. saccess has already been attained, converts is a shoemaker who recent to commit suicide. He has become

jamin Moran, a brother jamin Moran, says that the climate of proved anything but beneficial to the k latter. His physicians have recommen northern climate as accessed. northern climate as necessary for complition of his health. These facts have possession of President Hayes and Secre

vaion prohibiting attendance upon matches: "All persons who are idle lute; runaways; common railers an persons who are habitually neglectful o ployment or their calling, and all pe meglect all lawful business, and who misspend their time, etc., shall be dee and they are declared vagabonds." The vagabondage is imprisonment for ten months or a fine of \$20 to \$100.

Prof. "Mathews' new book is beit Prof. Mathews' new book is belled with great favor by the Eastern revisible ton McKenzie, in the Philadelphis. "Hours with Men and Books' is walace of honor next to Disraell's "Custiliterature," while the Rev. W. H. H. the Golden Bule, remarks, that "It is praise of Dr. Mathews' book to say the same in quality, if not in degree, as "Resays." It is certainly ore of the best its character ever written by an America.

The New York Tribune no The New York Tribine notices that Mr. William Henry Smith has been collectorship of the Port of Chicago. "He has been a resident of Chicago, sand is recarded by the Western Press as an indispensable necessity a quarters; but he was long a newspaper Obio, and was its Secretary of Statigms." This is incorrect. Mr. Smit retary of State for one term; he decline nomination in order to smooth the vomination of Hayes as Governor, be from the same section of the State.

Milan is sooth to creet a statue to

Milan is soon to erect a statue to Milan is soon to crect a statue to less heroine who saved the city when sleged by Frederick Barbarossa. She and beautiful, and she volunteered twhat Artemus Ward calls "the scand time of the Greek slave," all but the on one of the gates, and so engage the nithe besiegers till the garrison, issuing fire gate, fell on their rear and so compain retire. The World, from which we have story verbatim, expresses the opinion pretry Milanese miss is a pretry Milanese Mr. George William Curtis write. Mr. George William Curtis write

Mr. George William Curtis write obituary of Fletcher Harper, printed Weekly: "It is one of the niost gratify lections of the writer of these lines that, long and intimate editorial associat Fletcher Harper upon this paper, their is was perfectly sincere, and affectionate, factory. Nor in all those years, with differences of opinion, was there ever on abar's part the least publiance or dictatio editorial tone of the paper showed a difference of the paper showed as the paper showed a difference of the paper showed as the paper showed a difference of the pap editorial tone of the paper showed a diffi ment from his own as to men and messau carefully silent until the occasion was p hint or innuendo did he attempt coercio

aim or innuendo did he attempt coercien him or innuendo did he attempt coercien a him of an author and put up and knoc cold at from one cent to five cents e Library Tuble says of the sale: "Amm that went at ebb-tide figures were those Abbot, "an author and lawyer of New one cent: of Oakes Ames, three cents: Banks, five cents; and of Zacharlafi Chacents. Cheaper than the cheapest of those of Isaac N. Arnold, George E. Henry-Baldwin, and James G. Blaine, whi obtain bids as high as one cent. But che these even was that of Benjamin F. Buttailled to get a bid, and then was put up yet M. Bagg, out still no bid; and, finally 3. F. Butler, of Jackson's Cabinet, was its two, but all three could not raise a leent. When the autograph of Senate failed to get a bid, one of Francis P. I added to it, and the lot brought five ce lighest price bid during the first day's for one of John Blackwell, Governor suscetts in 1689. John S. C. Abbott A. Dix sold for a offme each. Jefferson I for \$1.05. and Agassis for \$1.25."

ment of Dr. BLAUVELT, of the Y.) Reformed Church, on easy, threatens interesting ecclesiments. He is accused of "bold, avowed heresy," and of having the very foundations of all erange, betrayed the cause of Christ, the Church." Upon his trial behe was convicted, and, now that we the General Synod, he claims discuss the matter, promising to ttacks upon the established rules only fundamental and lasting ring the cause of Christ from soverthrow here which it has rally met in Germany, or is now cetting on the other side compare the views of the ac-e accepted Confession, and, if nical variance, the accused goes arture from the custom in this olve one of the most startling as in ecclesiastical history.

in oath were imposed, it begins Mongolian were shut out of o his own devices in securing

in for the recall of Trusta familiarly known in diplosite HETMAN PLATEDOSTOFF), of the Anglo-American Cable any more of his cable specials and many more of his cable specials. miums. The wear and tear of springs, and make the sea to in the liveliest manner, and with delirium-tremens. Mr. d to sue out a writ of injunc-butt-end of the cable, and so THE O'KEENAN.

bold in admiration and re-Womanhood and Pluck. And cen-year-old girl threw herself to keep a pack of human to chivalry of Mississippi rid-ckshot. The chivalry of Misaccept the assurances of our d lack of consideration. They of high emprize, on women and on boys.

ians and druggists propose a tions and drugs. They have e members of which are conch, and the patient who rethe association is condemned le of tears until he shall purgo tumacy before the organization alide him comfortably into is a significant fact that the mixing the element of Americans have refused to join the

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Ilwaukee Sentinel is thinkedition of his ears printed en, when a friend asks him , he can detach a few feet of lages and let him have the avertible auricular will, he atest invention of the cen-

of our New York namesake are surprised and gladdened reception of their full pay, nents spent in silent thanks-the hymn, "Praise GOULD, ings flow."

nin is elated over the dis-a set, 6,109 volumes, of the co-shoo-tselb-ching." It and, as the title indicates, afoundly interesting collec-

had read the last letter in mon's son-in-law Mac-y against him, he remarked dieved the young man to he art of MacVzaon-tive.

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klyn widow, the manage-and's estate has been com-ember of the family, does re is any very material dif-secutor and executioner.

sed to resign, and ENOCH went to further complicating matters by founding title to the office of husband upon the fact the was born and raised in Ohio.

The New York press is fearfully exercised over last year's directory by GOULDING, redistanted for 1877 They ought to see GOULD's work in St. Louis. It is the next thing to compro's chiated by cussin-ship.

If there is any foreign mission not pre-impted by an Ohio man, the President cannot do better than bestow it upon Gov. STONE, of Missisppi, in recognition of his distinguished strices to the Republican party.

tly the Manhattan Cab Company of New York has taken a strong hold on the peo-ple. Most of the stock has been taken, and lackmen are offering their horses in purchase of theres in the concern.

Mr. WHEELER H. PECKHAM explains that the sitiement with SWEENY arose from the discovery that he only had \$258,000, and it was seemed wisdom to accept \$400,000

Globe-Democrat, a an organ, discourses Mostly variations epending on the way the Mr. LAMAR does not make any speech on the

CHISOLE affair because he is afraid of the foot-and-mouth complaint—afraid to open his mouth lest be should put his foot in it.

The ornithology of New Guinea reveals the ensence of a new bird called the cuscus. A cursory examination of the creature makes us think it cognate to the cassweary. A Southern writer calls Judge Bradt By the molen Warwick. Yet the Democrats tried to suff him out when he was in the Commission

The father-in-law of ex-Gov. AMES may solace himself by the reflection that they who take the so-in-law shall perish by the son-in-law.

The third resolution in the Republican plat-hrm adopted at Cincinnati bothers the hostiles hlova. Will they regardiate it? PERSONAL.

Mme. Albani, it is reported, is to marry Miss Thackeray, the writer of novels, is on to be married to a man many years her junior. The Cincinnati Enquirer aptly says that

minor of European power is now merely the "That Lass o' Lowrie's "-said to be the derrest work of fiction published in America for pure-has only reached its fifth thousand here. but it is appreciated in England, where 10,000 opies have been sold.

John Lothrop Motley had Bismarck for a fellow-sident at Goettingen; and it may be that the latter is one of the figures in the novel of "Modon's Hope," which represents a section of Prof. Spencer F. Baird opens Part III. of

Prof. Spencer F. Baird opens Fat III. On his report as United States Fish Commissioner with an essay called "Historical Observations on to condition of the Fisheries Among the Ancient Greiz and Romans, and Their Mode of Salting and Picking Fish." This is taking rather a long metra short jump. is a lecture on insanity, in the Ward's land Respital, Thursday, a number of lunatics was exhibited to the physicians and medical states present, in order to illustrate the speaker points. This is believed to be the first clinical locar on insanity ever given in America, and it will prebably lead the way to many others.

ij. Whittle has started a religious re militynn, aided by the twenty-three Orthdox Passian elergymen of the city. Remarkable areas has already been attained. One of the caperts is a shoemaker who recently attempted is count suicide. He has become a powerful

Mr William Moran, a brother of Mr. Benin Moran, says that the climate of Portugal has proved anything but beneficial to the health of the late. His physicians have recommended a more nothern climate as necessary for complete restora-Um of his health. These facts have been in the pression of President Hayes and Secretary Evarts it souths, and they have expressed a desire to have the wishes of so faithful and able a public areas.

The new Vagrant law has the following pro-The new Vagrant law has the following pro-naim prohibiting attendance upon base-ball nathes: "All persons who are idle and disso-late; ransways; common railers and brawlers; pensas who are habitually neglectful of their em-seyment or their calling, and all persons who reject all lawful business, and who habitually mispend their time, etc... shall be deemed to be ad they are declared vagabonds." The penalty of ugabondage is imprisonment for ten days to six neutro or a fine of \$20 to \$100.

Prof. Mathews' new book is being receivroot, Mathews' new book is being received still great favor by the Eastern reviewers. Dr. Belien McKenzie, in the Philadelphia Press, says; "Mears with Men and Books' is worthy of a say of honor next to Disraell's 'Curiosities of diseasus,'" while the Rev. W. H. H. Murray, in the Gelden Rule, remarks that "it is sufficient prize of Dr. Mathews' book to say that it is the in quality, if not in degree, as 'Macaulay's leaya.' It is certainly one of the best books of is character ever written by an American, East or

The New York Tribune notices the report ast Mr. William Henry Smith has been offered the Checorahip of the Port of Chicago, and says:

"He has been a resident of Chicago for many Nata, and is regarded by the Western Associated from as an indispensable necessity at its head-waiters; but he was long a newspaper editor in this, and was its Secretary of State for two yea." This is incorrect. Mr. Smith was Secretary of State for one term; he declined a second amination in order to smooth the way for the mination in order to smooth the way for the maintion of Hayes as Governor,—both coming from the same section of the State.

Milan is soon to erect a statue to a name-Milan is soon to erect a statue to a nameiss hereine who saved the city when it was besized by Frederick Barbarossa. She was young
not beautiful, and she volunteered to stand in
what Artsmas Ward calls "the scandalous costime of the Greek slave," all but the dog-chain,
so one of the gates, and so engage the attention of
the busingers till the garrison, issuing from anothof gate, sell on their rear and so compelled them to
nation. The World, from which we have taken the
many verbatim, expresses the opinion that the
putry Milanese miss is a pretty Milanese myth.

Mr. George William Courtie switce with a sell.

The World, from which we have taken the corp we was a precise to the confederacy, as their candidate. Should this before the Confederacy, as their candidate. It is done of the confederacy, as their candidate. It is done of little and the state of the confederacy, as their candidate. It is done of little and the state of the confederacy, as their candidate. It is done of little and the state of the confederacy as their candidate. It is done of the most gratifying recolumns of the writer of these lines that, during his state in things the state of the confederacy as their candidate. It is done of the most gratifying recolumns of the writer of these lines that, during his state it is one of the most gratifying recolumns of the writer of these lines that, during his state is an author of the paper showed a differing judges from his own as to men and measures, he was strilly ellent until the occasion was past, nor by an intended the attempt coercion."

At an auction sale of autographs which is not sale of a strain the leasy petulance or elictation. If the dilivral the leasy petulance or elication. If the dilivral the leasy petu

WASHINGTON. Secretary Sherman's Views on the Silver Question.

A Row Between the Government and the Centennial People.

The Gold-Bullionists Find Comfort in a Proposed Action of Finland.

Threatened Split in the Ranks of the Virginia Democracy. Some Mistakes Corrected Concerning T.

B. Bryan, the New District Commissioner.

SILVER

SECRETARY SHERMAN'S VIEWS. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 10.—It is known that the following are Secretary Sherman's views upon the silver question: He stands by his Marietta speech delivered in the last campaign and frequently repeated in recent conversations. In that peech he maintained that the silver dollar should be made a legal tender for all currency contracts, but should only be issued by the Government in exchange for United States notes and fractional currency. This he considers a safe middle ground between the extreme of opinion in the extreme between the extremes of opinion in the East and.
West. He thinks that if the Ohio Republican platform is based upon that idea the Republican
party can win in the canvass this fall. It is probable that

STANLEY MATTHEWS is here to confer with the President and Secretary Sherman upon the question of the financial plank of the Ohio Republican platform. Secretary Sherman thinks that if such a policy should be adopted silver would be equal in value to legal-tender notes, as it could only be obtained in exchange for them, and as no one who did not value the coin as highly as the paper would offer to exchange the latter for the former. By this plan he thinks there would be no redundancy of silver, as there is no law under which silver could be paid out except in exchange for legal tenders and fractional currency. Sherman, in assuming this position, would, it is manifost, not consent that silver should be a full legal tender. He undoubtedly would

RETAIN GOLD AS A STANDARD, and would oppose any legislation which would the dead of the content of the content

tender. He undoubtedly would
and would oppose any legislation which would
tend to produce a glut of silver and be an obstacle
to gold resumption. He is of opinion that a law
which would make the silver dollar of 412½
grains a legal-tender for all currency contracts
well be a great aid to resumption, as for every
dollar of silver issued a legal-tender dollar would
be retired. He holds that about \$100,000,000 of
silver would be necessary for change as subsidiary
coin, and that the amount, which would get into
circulation in excess of this would not exceed
\$20,000,000 or \$30,000,000. The Secretary
thinks that aif friends of resumption should stand
together in favor of such
A PARTIAL REMONETIZATION
of the silver dollar in order to successfully resist
the schemes of the silver men, who are in favor of
making silver a complete legal-tender. He is
ev-dently in favor of a compromise between
the gold standard. Many evidences besides Secretary Sherman's recent conversation lead to the beher that the Administration will be disposed to try
the silver experiment in some shape, but it is certain that the President will not consent to any
legislation which will injure the public credit.
Secretary Sherman's attitude is the same as taken
in his Marietta speech and in the bill which he introduced in the Senate last winter as a substitute
for the Bland Silver bill.

THE OFFICES.

SPRINGFIELD'S EDITOR AND POSIMASTERSHIP.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 10.—The Springfield Journal is informed that Joseph Medill is not here to secure the removal of Commissioner Raum, and that Gov. Cullom is here endeavoring to have D. pointed to some place, so he will stop his grumbing. State Treasurer Rutz arrived here this even ing, having been sent for by Gov. Cullom. Ther ing, having been sent for by Gov. Cullom. There is now quite a gathering of Illinois people here looking after offices. Cullom urged Schurz to retain the Springfield and Chicago Pension-Offices, but Schurz seems disposed to retain but one. Cullom is especially interested to have Martin retained as Pension Agont.

THE LOUISIANA MARSHALSHIP.
The among them to of lack Wharton to be United

THE LOUISIANA MARSHALSHIP.
The appointment of Jack Wharton to be United States Marshal of Louisiana could not have been made unless Pitkin, the present incumbent, was removed under the Tenure-of-Office act. This is the first removal under that act made by this Administration. Pitkin's friends think that he has support enough in the Senate to make it very doubtful whether Wharton can be confirmed within the necessary time after the meeting of Con-

INDIANAPOLIS PENSION-OFFICE.

It is reported that Gen. Meffler, of Indianapolis, may possibly succeed Buck Terreil as Pension Agent at Indianapolis.

Expecial Dispatch to The Tribuse.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 10.—A special from Washington announces the appointment of Gen. Pred Knefter to be Pension Agent at this city, vice W. H. H. Terrell, whose term has expired. A good deal of interest has arisen over the filling of this place, and an attempt has been made to make an anti-Morton fight for knefter. This Knefter has cisclaimed, and in manly terms expressed his high appreciation of both Morton's kindness to him and of Terrell's qualifications for the office. The appointment will be satisfactory to everybody, as Gen. Knefter is a man of fine character and attainments.

VIRGINIA POLITICS.

VIRGINIA POLITICS.

THREATENED SPLIT IN THE DEMOCRATIC RANKS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

WASHINOTON, D. C. June 10.—The struggle for the Democratic nomination for Governor has already begun in Virginia, motwithstanding the Convention does not meet until August. A significant feature of the contest is the fact that many of the leading Republicans are opposed to making a partynomination, and intend to support one of the Conservative candidates. There is a very strong probability of a split in the Democratic ranks. This division, if it takes place, will be between the Bourbons and what are recognized as Conservative Democrats. The following are some of the candidates: Col. Holliday, of Winchester, a Confederate soldier and lawyer, who was one of the Tilden Electors, but was found to be ineligible, because he at the same time held a commission as Centennial Commissioner; Maj. Daniels, of Lynchburg, another ex-Confederate and lawyer, and a Tilden Elector, who has considerable local reputation as a young orator,—he is the author of several legal works, and has obtained considerable distinction: Gen. William Mahone, known as "Billy" Mahone, the Railroad King of the State, and President of the consolidated lines of the Atlantic, Mississippi & Ohio Railroads,—he was a very active Confederate soldier, and ta known as the "Hero of the Crater" at the noted Petersburg fight; Gen. William E. Taliaferro, a Mexican-war veterar, Confederate condide a campaign in Virginia when a member of the "great Lee family" should not appear as a candidate. That family is to be represented this fall by Gen. Fitzhigh Lee, the nephew of Gen. Robert K. Lee. The Republicans think that one wing of the Democrats will nominate Gen. Jo Johnston, of Richmond, the greatest soldier of the Confederacy, as their candidate. Should this be done, the Republicans would undoubtedly accept him as their candidate. Jo Johnston is said to be one of the most popular men in Virginia, and he is hearitily in favor of the President Hayes was induced not to app HREATENED SPLIT IN THE DEMOCRATIC BANKS

lative purposes, on account of any pavement, but was bought ten years ago, before the pavement was laid on Fourteenth street, and has been occupied by him ever since. Another story is, that sir. Bayan is an old-time Democrat, although not a Bourbon, and was chosen on that account. This is very curious information to those who supported Mr. Bryan as the Republican War Mayor af Chicago. Mr. Bryan has declared it to be his policy as Commissioner to look to the future only, and not to complicate himself in the scandalous entanglements of the past. If he will do this, and help to give this section of national territory good government, he will be supported by all residents in Washington, except the few who draw their sustemance from "slander's may," and yho wish forever to keep alive, for party purposes, the old and noisome story of the District Ring.

NOTES AND NEWS.

BATIONAL BANK CIRCULATION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 10.—The financial situation exhibits new phases which are of the most important character. The discovery that it is within the power of a few National Banks to reduce the volume of greenbacks within a few months to the \$300,000,000 limit fixed in the Reduce the volume of greenbacks within a few months to the \$300,000,000 limit fixed in the Resumption act, and that one bank has already begun the process, is a feature of great significance. It is not probable that so peculiar an operation as that of a bank surrendering its circulation and applying soon after for a reissue is undertaken without the assent of the Treasury authorities, and now that it has been begun it may be continued. The law takes no account of the surrendering of bank-circulation, so that the fact that a bank had deposited on the day before the identical amount of currency newly issued to it would not restrain the Treasury from retiring the 80 per cent in greenbacks.

It is stated at the Treasury that the published list of relations of Secretary Sherman in the Treasury service is incorrect, and that he has no blood-relations in that service. The late rule is not held there to apply in case relations are found in other Departments, but the rule is to be rigidly enforced. To the Western Associated Press.

A WHANGLE COMING.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 10.—One of the buildings at the late international Exhibition at Philadelphia, erected and used by the United States Government on the Exhibition grounds, having been torn down on Friday last without authority from the Government, will probably lead to difficulties with the Finance Board of the Exhibition, as it is charged the building was destroyed by order of that Board. The matter has been placed in the hands of the Attorney-General, with a request that he will proceed against the Board to recover damages and also to have the offenders punished.

A SAVING.

The completion of the new building for the State, War, and Navy Departments will result in an annual saving to the Government of nearly \$100,000 new paid for the rent of buildings occupied by the various bureaus of the War Department.

the various bureaus of the War Department.

MRS. FASSETT

has made much progress with her painting representing those who were officially connected with the Electoral Commission. The figures of the respective parties are painted from life, and portraits of the distinguished parties present as spectators of the scene are alike truthrully delineated. The Supreme Court has granted the use of their room to this lady for the prosecution of her great historical work.

work.

FINLAND.

E. B. Elliott, the well-known statisfican, has received information relative to the establishment of a single gold standard in Finland. The Government has submitted to the Legislative Assembly of Finland the draft of a law proposing the establishment there of gold currency. Hitherto there has not existed a paper currency, as in Russia, but a strictly silver currency. It is proposed to make the gold "mark" the unit of the new Finnish coin system, and to carry this change into effect as soon as possible, so that all Government secounts from and after Jan. 1, 1878, shall be kept according to the gold standard.

RAILROADS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

TOLEDO, O., June 10.—The first fast train over the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad arrived here to-night at 10:56, the regular schedule time, having made the distance between Chicago and Toledo in the unprecedented time of five hours and fifty-six minutes. The train left Chicago as advertised at 5 p. m.. Columbus time, a large crowd being present to see it off. It was made up of Engine No. 26, the John Newell. in charge of Engigine No. 26, the John Newell, in charge of Engineer David Verrell, the fast mail coach Gov. Brough, with a special mail and biggage, two day coaches, and the the magnificent Wagner sleeper Odell, all in charge of Conductor Whiting. The run was made to Eikhart without a single stop, except for crossings, where the train arrived in the train stopped twenty minutes for supper, during which time the engines were changed, the Norman, run by Hank Hovey, taking the place of the Newell, and Conductor Crowell relieving Conductor Whiting. From Eikhart to Toledo there were but three stops, and the train arrived at the latter place promptly on time, welcomed by a crowd of people. The train was greeted all along the line by crowds of interested sight-seers. Among the prominent people on the train were John Newell, General Manager of the road, Assistant General Passenger Agent Wm. J. Davis, J. B. Grinnell. Receiver of the lowa Central Railroad, P. W. Holmes of the Union Pacafic Railroad, Gen. George Stark, Vice President of the Northern Pacific Railroad, John W. Holmes, of Brooklyn, J. H. Harris and family of San Francisco, Judge S. C. Hastings of Alabama, John Cottrell and wife of Sidney, Australia, A. M. Bickham and wife of New Orleans, Joseph Ghormley of Philadelphia, Ell Perkins and wife, and L. B. Shattuck of Chicago. The passengers remarked the case and thorough comfort of the ride, and were warm in their praises of the new fast train and its lightning time. neer David Verrell, the fast mail coach Gov

ASUALTIES.

FLOODS.
St. Louis, Mo., June 10.—The latest accounts from the West say the Missouri River, below Kan-sas City, is still rising and doing great damage. The water is higher than any time since the flood of 1840. The Town of Harlem, opposite Kansas City, is aboutsix feet under water, and likely to be City, is aboutsix feet under water, and likely to be entirely destroyed. All railroads in the vicinity are greatly damaged by wash-outs or submerged tracks. The people living on the bottoms along the Missouri River are moving to the bluffs, taking what properly they can with them. The Missouri Press Association is water-bound at Hot Springs, Ark., there being an impassable break on the Narrow-Gauge Road between the Springs and Malvern, on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad. road.

MENTHIS, Tenn., June 10.—An Appeal special from Holly Springs reports the Mississippi Central badly wasned out, and that a freight train ran into a culvert near Hocking Valley, killing Engineer O'Hara, Brakeman Hodges, and another train hand.

MT. CARMEL.

St. Louis, June 10.—The Board of Directors of the Merchants' Exchange has appointed a committee to solicit subscriptions for the Mt. Carmel, Ill., sufferers, and Mayor Overstolz has appointed seven commissioners, representing various business interests, to perform like services.

CONGRESSMAN POTTER. New Yoak, June 10.—Congressman Clarkson N. Potter was thrown from a carriage yesterday, and severely injured.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 10.—For the Upper Mississippi Valley and Upper Lake region, nearly stationary or falling barometer, stationary temperature, variable winds, mostly from the northeast and northwest, partly cloudy and cloudy weather, with rain areas.

LOCAL OBSERVATION.

CHICAGO, June 10.

Time. Bar. Thr Hu. Wind. Rn. Weather. 6:SSa. m. 29.88 50 79 W. fresh ... Clear. 11:18a m. 29.85 58 58 53 W. fresh ... Fair. 2:00p. m. 29.83 64 52 N. W. fresh ... Clear. 3:SSp. m. 29.81 66 45 N. W. fresh ... Clear. 9:00p. m. 29.81 66 67 N. fresh ... Clear. 10:18p. m. 29.77 68 60 S. fresh ... Stormy. Maximum thermometer. 70: minimum. 45.

#ENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, June 10—Midnight.

Stations. Bar. Thr. Wind. Bain Weather,

PERIOLAT.

Something About His Pecuniary Transactions with Walker.

Damaging Statements on the Same Subject by an Ex-Partner of the Latter.

The Stone Men All Anxious "to See Clem, but He Declines the Honor.

Walker Obtains the Contract on Political Trading

A reporter of The Tribune yesterday ran across a person who made him some statements which, if correct, deserve the action of the Grand Jury, and at all events require examination by it. The person who is directly responsible for these allegations, which, if true, are of a serious nature, is John Cox, who did the excavating for the Court-House foundations, who was in partnership with Edwin Walker in the construction of the land part of the last tunnel, and who, after a long career of successful contracting, recently went into bank-ruptcy. These statements are to the effect that Walker, desirous of finding a market for his stone, and looking upon the new Court-House as the best place in which to use it, began negotiations with Mr. Periolat to see if he could, through him, secure the contract for the cut stone. Walker himself was unacquainted with the members of the County Board, with the exception of one Conly, of Lemont, who was then a new and minifluential member. According to John Cox, Walker stated to him that he had agreed with Periolat to put up about \$44,000 for the purpose of securing Periolat's influence with the County Board. His reason for stating this to Cox was, the latter says, that he wanted to borrow of him the sum of \$6,000 for the purpose of securing the required amount. He had succeeded, by mortgaging his property and other means, in making up all but this sum. On the strength of this agreement, it is alleged,—though whether it was fally carried out or not is not stated,—Walker got-his foothold.

Then, it is alleged, Walker saw that Periolat was coquetting with somebody else, and, upon investigating, discovered that Periolat had taken up a Cincinnant stone man, who had agreed to put up \$60,000 for the purpose of securing the contract. Then the allegation is that Walker, not to be outdone, and desirous of securing the profitable job, saw the other man's \$60,000 and went \$20,000 better. It also comes from Cox that Walker found great difficulty in rasting this heavy sum, and TURNED OVER TO PERIOLAT
various collaterals to secure its payment, among them being a deed to the property known as "The Store," on Clark street.

It is alleged that i at all events require examination by it. The per-son who is directly responsible for these allega-tions, which, if true, are of a serious nature, is

and corsed and threatened him unless he would meet these payments.

If there were any truth in the above allegations, it would seem as if the various claims put rorward by Walker for extras on account of using thick stone, etc., were made simply to get, in another form, the \$100,000 which formed part of his original bid. If it were true he was entangled in a contract with Periolat, as Eagan was, and it were true that he had paid large sums to Periolat, the only way in which he could make himself whole would be by making and carrying through claims for extras.

WHAT CLEM SAYS.

for extras.

WHAT CLEM SAYS.

During the afternoon a reporter encountered the alleged manipulator of plastic County Commissioners, and, after an exchange of opinions on the weather, the Knight of the Faber remarked:

"Say, Clem, I want to know something about your pecuniary relations with Ed Walker, as related by John Cox."

"Well, what does Cox say?"

The reporter rehearsed the story of which the gentleman of the one-syllabled patronymic is the father.

gentleman of the one-synapled patronymic is the father.

Clem listened attentively, and, when the recital was completed, said:
'I did go to Walker some six weeks ago and demanded from him \$1,000."
'How did you come to have a claim on him for "How did you come to that amount?"
"Why, I loaned him money last winter to pay his quarry hands. He also owes me some \$700 for furniture which he bought from the club-room. He owes me for groceries which he bought in 1874, and were sent to his quarry in the Lake Superior what he owes me and were sent to his quarry in the Lake Superior country. He is now paying what he owes me in building that fence around the Court House Square, sidewalks, closets, office, etc., which, when finished, will about settle up what he owes

when mission, will about settle up what he owes me."

"How much does he owe you?"

"About \$1,800."

"Well, what about 'The Store' property?"

"That's a lie. That property was mortgaged in 1872 by Walker. At one time he offered me a second mortgage on it to secure me in what he owed me, but I would not take it, as the place was mortgaged for all it was worth."

"Do you hold any mortgage on any of Walker's property?"

"No; the records will show that none of Walker's property has been mortgaged since 1872."

Walker's property has been mortgaged since 1872."

"What bargain did he make with you for your influence in securing the stone contract?"

"I never made any bargain with him."

"How did he get the contract?"

"Oh, that was purely a political trade."

"How do you make that out?"

"Well, you see when Conly, who lives in Lemont, was running for Commissioner, he promised to support Walker. Pat Carroil and McCaffrey were in Lemont electioneering for him; and they also promised to go fos Walker. Jim McCaffrey were in Lemont electioneering for him; and they also promised to go fos Walker. Jim McCaffrey were in Lemont electioneering for him; and they also promised to go fos Walker. Jim McCaffrey were in Lemont electioneering for him; and they also promised to go fos walker. Jim McCaffrey were in Lemont electioneering for him; and they also promised to go for made a dicker with Conly whereby he would support Walker. If the latter would work for Wentworth for Principal of the Englewood School,—that made five."

"How were the other trades made?"

"Oh, I don't remember. Some political swap.

"You go for me, and I'll go for you."

"What did Walker want to borrow that \$6,000 from you for?"

"He never asked me for any \$6,000. He once

'You go for me, and I'll go for you.'"

'What did Walker want to borrow that \$6,000 from you for?"

'He never asked me for any \$6,000. He once borrowed \$4,000 from me. He was hard-up, and wanted it to pay his hands. He wanted it for two or three months, and said he would pay me out of his next estimate, and give me \$500 for the use of the money, and besides build fifty feet of stone sidewalk for me on Polk street. I let him have the money. This is the borrowed money alluded to when I went to him for \$1,000."

''Did Walker, in talking with you about the stone contract, agree to 'put up' at any future time!"

'He never did, but I thought that if he were successful in the contract, and made any money, he would do the square thing by me.

'Did any of the stone men agree to 'put up' for influence, or if they got the contract!"

'They all sent agents to me, or came themselves, and made propositions, but I wouldn't accept of any, and refused to have anything to do with them."

''Did Walker ever agree to put up \$44,000 for your influence?"

'NO."

"Did he ever raise it to \$80,000?"
"No; there was nothing to raise."
"Did you get \$15,000 out of that \$25,000 esti-

"Did you get \$15,000 out of that \$25,000 estimate?"
"No; but I wish I had."
"No; but I wish I had."

It is a subject of some speculation why the Grand Jury failed to indict James H. Forsyth, son of the "old man." He knew all about the county contracts, and participated in the benefits derived therefrom, as he was a partner in the firm. One day in May, 1874, Forsyth senior got mad at some peccadillo of the junior, and published a notice of dissolution of the firm. This, however, was not carried into effect, as the young man never gave his consent, and he coutinued to draw on the firm whenever he wanted money, just as he did of yore.

Poisonous Colored Candy.

ing to some extent of late years, the bright colors pleasing the little folus, who are the principal patrons of the confectioners. Many dealers also, and especially those from the country, give colored candy the preference as far as they are able, as it can be exposed in their windows and on their abelves for a longer period without showing age (or dirt). The principal colors used are yellow and red—green and blue being employed to a very small extent—and until recently all the ingredients used by Boston confectioners in givung these tints to their goods have been comparatively harmless, though they have not been capable of imparting as brilliant colors as more deleterions substances. Of course the amount of chromate of lead or any other poisonous matter employed under any circumstances for coloring candy is very small. Were it otherwise, considering that the consumers of candy are mostly children, no punishment would be severe enough for the confectioners who use it.

FIRES.

AT DETROIT. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., June 10.—This evening a fire occurred on board the passenger-steamer R. N. Rice, of the Cleveland Line, which lay at her dock, foot of Shelby street. About \$35,000 damage was done, chiefly to the cabins and furniture; the hull is all right. Fire-insurance of \$25,000.

AT AUGUSTA, ME.
AUGUSTA, Me., June 10.—Fire broke out at 1
o'clock in the Mansion House stables, and spread rapidly, the wind being right for a large conflagration. The Mansion House is now on fire, and will be lost, and probably much adjoining property. AT AUBURN, N. Y.

AUBURN, N. Y., June 10.—A fire this morning in the dry-house of the Auburn Woolen Mills destroyed 300,000 pounds of wool. Loss, \$100,000; insured. Three hundred men are thrown out of employment.

A FATAL FIRE.

A FATAL FIRE.

Boston Advertiser, June 7.

A fire occurred in a tenement house on Shawmut avenue near Pleasant street last evening, the results of which to human life were very serious. One person was killed almost outright, another cannot live, and there are six or seven who were burned but will eventually recover. The tenement-house had but one stairway leading to its various

One person was killed almost outright, another cannot live, and there are six or seven who were burned but will eventually recover. The tenementhouse had but one stairway leading to its various apariments, and the fire began at the cottom of this and ran up. All the occupants were driven to escape from the windows. Some were fortunate enough to get out by ladders, but nearly all jumped to the ground or on a shed in the rear. One family was drawn from the roof of the burning building to the one next to it, over a ladder, by some brave firemen.

The building is of brick, and five stories high, and rather resembles a diamond in its irregular shape. It is situated on the corner of Shawmat avenue and Plenant street, and is numbered 46, 48, and 50 on the avenue. There are two stores on the ground floor; one occupied by H. Kewer, a baker, and the other by A. J. Marrow, for a lager beer saloon. The building above the ground floor is divided into eight tenements. The only entrance to these is a narrow staircase in the centre of the block. Jacob Bock owns the building, and is insured.

Almost as soon as the fire started the occupants who were in their apartments became alarmed, and found, to their dismay, that the fire was coming up the only stairway leading to the tenements. Afra. Carr, who lives in the third story, stepped on the sail of one of the windows in her apartment facing on Shawmust avenue, and from there on the tor of a bay-window of the story below. She stood there but a short time, and jumped to the safewalk. A mattress was hold out to catch her, but she missed it and struck on the insurance wagon and then the bricks. She was sent to the City Hospital. She complained of pains in her chest, and both legs were broken. She was unconscious when carried into the store, but came to her sense while there. On arriving at the City Hospital, but was found to be but slightly injured.

The most exciting incident was the transporting of a busband, wife, and two children were seen in the roof of the burning building to t

it is lost. It is feared that one is burned intermally.

Mrs. Eliza B. Anglyn was in the apartment of
her father, Thomas E. Ash, on the fifth floor, and
got her hands burned so before she was taken out
that her rings had to be cut off. The skin peeled
off in large pieces. Her father and his son, Andrew P. Ash, escaped without any injury worth
mentioning, but Mrs. Mary E. Matheson, housekeeper for Mr. Ash, Sr., was burned about the
face, right arm, and hand. Anne M. Matheson, 11
years old, daughter of the above, was badly burned
on both hands.

SUICIDE. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., June 19.—A convict at the DETROIT. Mich., June 19.—A convict at the House of Correction named John Bnrns, or Donner, cast himself headlong yesterday from the top of a stairway in the hospital to the bottom, a clear fall of thirty feet. His neck was broken, and death was instantaneous. He was a Freemson.

NEW YORK, June 10.—Calvin B. Camp, a cotton-broker, formerly of Cincinnati, who shot himself in Brooklyn, Saturday, while oppressed by business troubles, was still alive this evening, but no hopes of his recovery were entertained.

Sr. Louis, June 10.—Contrary to expectation, Judge Miller, of the United States Circuit Court, left Leavenworth yesterday for Omaha without rendering his opinion in the case of the Union Trust Company (of New York) vs. the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway. Judge Dillon, of the United States Circuit Court, refused to grant a writ of habeas corpus in the case of the United States vs. Schaffenberg, late United States Marshal of Colorado, who is in the Kansas

EDUCATIONAL. EDUCATIONAL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Cannondal., Ill., June 10.—The commencement exercises of the Southern Illinois Normal University will occur on next Thursday. This forencon, in the lecture-hall, Dr. Robert Allyn, Principal, delivered a sermon to the graduating class. On Wednesday evening Prof. Oiney, of Ann Arbor, Mich., lectures to the societies of the University, and Dr. Gregory, Rector of the Champaign University, addresses the school on Thursday.

VANDERBILT'S RETURN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

NEW YORK, June 10.—William H. Vanderbilt arrived to-day on the Brittania, of the White Star Line. He was met at quarantine by a large party of his friends, who brought him to the city on the steamer Staim. Breakfast was served on the boat, the Hon. Chauncey M. Depew presiding, and Mr. Vanderbilt responded to the welcome in a happy speech.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS. NEW York, June 10.—Arrived, the steamer Britannic, from Liverpool. W. H. Vanderbilt was among the passengers.

PLYMOUTH, June 10.—The steamship Gellert, from New York, has arrived.

FARTHER POINT, June 10.—Arrived, the steamship Sardinian, from Liverpool.

NEW YORK, June 10.—Arrived, the steamship Egypt, from Liverpool.

Egypt, from Liverpool.

A New Automatic Railroad-Signal.

A certain Signor L. Guano, of Genoa, has invented an apparatus, a model of which is on view at the Ministry of Finance, which, if practically a success, would prove a great boon to travelers, for it is designed to prevent railway collisions. Without going into technicalities, the idea is this: Between the rails is sunk a kind of box. of masonry, in which is contained a spiral spring, on which rests an upright lever with arms pointing up and down the line. The lever rises above the level of the rails, and on the sides of it work cog wheels, to which are attached wires, which, passing through a tube and round horizontal wheels, communicate with the next box. From the front of the engine, to work on the line, descends a perpendicular rod, communicating with the wnistle, and to the tender is added a central wheel, not touching the ground, but attached to a beil in the guard's van.

On a train leaving a station, as it passes over the rise of these levers the engine-rod and the tender central wheel strike against it, the weight of the train presses it down, and in so doing raise all the arms of the levers up to the next station against any train coming in the opposite direction, at the same time ringing a bell at the

CRIME. FOUL PLAY FEARED.

Sr. Louis, Mo., June 10.—A sensation has be Sr. Louis, Mo., June 10.—A sensation has been excited here by the strange desappearance of T. K. Van Boskirk, a New Yorker who has been a guest at the Lindell Hotel for the past two months. When he arrived here he brought letters of introduction to prominent business men, and appeared to be a gentleman of ample means. His baggage was extensive, and among other effects were two imported hunting dogs, valued at \$500, which he ordered to be cared for regardless of expense. He has devoted much of his time to hunting, his accountements for field sports being of the costilest quality. He was liberal in his expenditures, and made a large number of friends in St. Louis. About two weeks ago he suddenly disappeared, but, as it was supposed he had gone in the country to visit acquaintances, his absence created no great uncasiness. After he had been gone several days the hotel proprietors became apprehensive and telegraphed to his family in the East, who replied that nothing had been heard from him since his departure for St. Louis. He had never been asked for money at the hotel, and at the time of his disappearance his bill had run up to several hundred dollars. Concluding his return as very uncertain, the hotel proprietors yesterday attached his effects, which are smile to pay the bill due. There is a strong suspicion that there has been foul play with Van Boskirk.

BOLD THIEVES. NEW YORK, June 10.—The "owl-train." on the Pennsylvania Railroad, dae in Jersey City this morning, was boarded by a band of thieves, who morning, was boarded by a band of thieves, who robbed and nearly beat to death Thomas Downing, of New York. The conductor and brakemen, who attempted to rescue Downing, were driven away with revolvers, but locked the ruffians in the car and telegraphed the police at Jersey City to be ready at the depot. While the train was running thirty miles an hour, three of the desperadees escaped by jumping out of windows. The fourth man, John Williams, a sailor of New York, was arrested.

ACQUITTED.

Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

CARBONDALE, Ill., June 10.—On Friday after noon Justice Crandall, after hearing an examina tion lasting about eighteen hours, sequitted Charles Gager for shooting at James Elgoff. The defense proved that Elgoff had been ordered out of the house by Gager and had threatened Gager. Elgoff injured his spine by jumping from a high second-story window, and lies in a critical condition.

NEW YORK, June 10.—Francis Fohnahon, a German, of Ninety-second street and Madison ave-nue, was committed to-day at the Harlem Police Court for having debauched his two daughters, aged respectively 15 and 13 years. The eldest girl gave birth to a child a short time ago, and admitted to-day that her father was its parent. The eldest girl was held as a witness against the father, and the other given in charge of a benevolent institution.

DARING BURGLARY. New York, June 10. — Early this morning burg ars entered the jewelry-store of F. A. Pachtma & Co., of 363 Canal street, by cutting through wall from an adjoining store, and carried off \$10,000 worth of diamonds and watches. An at-tempt to rob the same place was made about a month ago, but was frustrated by the police. The burglars are supposed to be the men who robbed the Sixth National Bank some time ago.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 10.—Charles Stringer was arrested to-day by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, for placing his grandson upon a hot stove and burning him badly, for assaulting his wife and another grandchild with a hatchet and knife, and for setting are to his house.

NEW YORK, June 10.—The News says tha

SPORTING. BASE-BALL.

St. Louis, Mo., June 10. -An exhibition game and Cincinnati Clubs resulted in a score of 12 to 9 in favor of St. Louis. ROCHESTER, June 9.—Base-ball: Memphis, 8; Rochester, 3. AQUATIC.

Apecial Dispatch to The Tribuns.

Prittsburg. Pa., June 10.—The time of the Morris-Scharf bost-race, as officially announced, was 36:45. Morris came in 15 seconds ahead. It is stated to-night that Morris will accept Hanlon's challenge, the race to come off some time in Au

CROPS. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., June 10.—There was a slight frost here this morning. It is thought it was not severe enough to cause any damage in this vicini-

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. CARBONDALE, 1ll., June 10.—Continuous rain for the past three days has greatly discouraged farmers in this zerlon, but to-day brought forth sunshine again, and prospects were never brighter for abundant crops.

FINANCIAL.

FINANCIAL.

New York, June 10.—Charles Dehlmann & Co., wholesale clothing, No. 34 Reade street, and in San Francisco, have failed. Their liabilities are upward of \$200,000. Their manufactory is in Reade street, from which goods are sent to California. It is stated they lowe \$125,000 in San Francisco on accommodation paper, and \$10,000 for merchandise.

EX-GOV. HENDRICKS. NEW YORK, June 10.—Ex-Gov. Thomas A. Hen-dricks, of Indiana, arrived here this evening.

Asparagus Paper.

London Globe.

Those who are fond of small economies may, if they wish to make a small fortune in a novel way, start a company for utilizing the ends of asparagus. Probably not a dozen housewives in London have the remotest idea that these things are worth anything, either to themselves or any one else. We may be excused for such innorance in England when we find that even in Paris, where domestic economy is so much better understood, it prevails to the same extent. The world in general, in fact, has yet to learn that these despised bundles of white stalk from which the tips have been bitten are good for something else besides being thrown to cats or pigs, or cast into the dustheap. A man of science, writing to the Patric, explains what is the principal use to which they may be put. They may be made into paper, and that not ordinary brown paper, or even foolscap, but letter-paper of the finest description. It appears that in a few favored places there are manufactories where the asparagus end are used in this way, and where the careful housekeeper hoards up the scraps with a diligence unknown elsewhere. But the work of coefficing them is an up-hill task as yet, and it will be years before, in the natural order of things, the practice of saving them and packing them off to such factories for sale is at all generally adopted.

The Autopsy of the Late Capt. Lahrbush The Autopsy of the Late Capt. Lahrbush.

New York Tribune.

People who attain extreme old age have usually a certain toughness of constitution which triumphs over injuries that weaker natures cannot survive. The autopsy of the late Capt. Lahrbush, whose age has been stated at 111 years and 25 days, farmishes new and remarkable evidence on this point. For sixty-one years he had been an opium-cater; at the age of 90 his daily dose of gum or crude opium was estimated at ninety grains (Troy); but the physician who attended him

CHESTNUT HILL, PHILADELPHIA, April 22, 1876.—
W. M. GILES, Esq. —DEAR STR; I used your fodide
of Ammonia Liniment on Flora Temple's hind
pastern joint. She has been quite lame; the effect
was wonderful; she walks now quite well. Very
respectfully yours, A. Welch. P. 8.—I am now
using it on Lyttleton's right fore leg. A. W. For
sale by all druggists.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Boland's Aromatic Bitter Wine of Iron is a remedy for nervous debility, impoverished blood, and impaired digestion. Depot, 53 Clark street. Town Talk-"The Pioneer" plug tobacco, Each plug has a wood tag. It it is now the favor-ite. Everybody likes it.

Statement of O. J. Goldrick, Esq. Editor Rocky Mountain Herald, Denver, Colorado, showing the Prevalence of Catarrh and the Popularity of Sanford's Radical Cure for Catarrh.

"Every nine out of ten adults in this whole region of country is afflicted with Catarrh. It seems to be climati-cally epidemic out in this atmosphere. Mr. Smith tells me that the three dozen bottles of Radioal Curz were immediately sold, and that he had forty orders for more within the last three weeks, but had none here to supply Remedy, and one of Sanford's Radical Curk, the latter at the earnest request of a personal acquaintance. He had seen the first named remody but had not heard of the latter. Shortly after his arrival in Denver we received an order for a dozen of the Radical Curk, and soon another with the pleasing intelligence that Mr. Smith was cured. The prevalence of the disease, coupled with the recommendations of Mr. Smith, soon created a lively demand, and without advertising nearly three hundred bottles were sent out. This is a striking illustration of what is frequently done for this remedy as a return for relief from long and painful suffering.

ASTHMA, BAD COUGH, Etc., CURED. GENTLEMEN—My case is briefly as follows: I have had Catarrh for ten years, each year with increasing severity. For nine years I had not breathed through one nestril. I had droppings in the throat, a very bad cough, asthma so bad as to be obliked to take a remody for it at hight before being able to lid down and sleep, and a congress of the second of

Endorsed by a Prominent Druggist.

The above severe case was a combination of a allments, viz.: Bad cough, asthma, dearness, ache, étc., each of which might, by the most h gent physician, be treated separately, whereas were but a variety of forms assumed by one te disease—Catarrh. "I could feel the effect of the nevery vart of my system." This statement.

Each package contains Dr. Sanford's Improved Inhaing Tube, and full directions for its use in all cases. Price, \$1. For sale by all wholesale and retail drugists throughout the United States. WEEKS & POTTER, General Agents and Wholesale Druggists, Boston.

The Most Important Medical Discovery of this Century.

OLLING VOLTAIC

ELECTRIC BATTERY Closely and continuously applied by the adhesion of the Plaster, and is capable of effecting instant relief and permanent cures in the most distressing cases of chronic externsi muscular and nerve aiments, and in disease originating in a disordered condition of the electrical or vitalizing forces. It is unsurpassed as a prompt and sure remedy in

sure remedy in
Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Oramps,
St. Vitus' Dance, Sciatica, Hip Complaints,
Spinal Affections, Nervous Pains and Irritations, Epilepsy or Fits proceeding from
Shocks to the Nervous System, Ruptures and
Strains, Fractures, Bruises, Contasions,
Weak Muscles and Joints, Nervous and
Feeble Muscular Action, Great Screness
and Pain in Any Part of the Body.

The Best Plaster in the World of Medicine. Price 25 cents. Sold by all Druggista. Sent by mall on receipt of 25 cents for one, \$1.25 for six, or \$2.25 for twelve, carefully wrapped and warranted by WEERS & POTTER, Proprietors, Boston, Mass.

BONDS!

PINANCIAL.

Town, County, City, and School, (Bearing 6 to 10 per cent interest,)
ON HAND FOR SALE.
We shall be pleased to confer with authorities or inviduals who desire to negotiate this class of securities. PRESTON, KEAN & CO., Bankers,

FOX'S POOL-ROOM.

CHICAGO & LOUISVILLE DEXTER PARK RACES

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.

ROYAL BAKING ROYAL BOWDER Absolutely Pure.

Such is the intrinsic merit of the Royal Baxine Powder, that to-day throughout the country it stands along as the standard Powder. Through excellence of quality alone has it galand so high a reputation and position is the kitchens of the best best Housekeevers in the country. Thousands of the very best families in the city and country testify to its superfority over all others, and that it will go farther and make better blacult, rolls, cakes, puddings nuffins, etc., than any other kind. It is warranted absolutely pure. The ingredients that enter into its composition are all healthy and nutritions. Its great strength, superior quality, and perfect uniformity will manifest themselves to every intelligent Housekeeper who will give it a trial. It contains the exact strength of a purpowder.

A special advantage of the Boyal Powder is that it will keep only length of time in any climate, and is not like mean other powders, to contract dampness and spoil by exposure to the atmosphere.

The Boyal Powder is for each by the best Grecers everywhere.

Finances Quiet in Chicago as in the Other Great Commercial Centres.

The Produce Markets Moderately Active-Live Stock Stronger-Provisions Tame and Easier.

Breadstuffs Firmer---Wheat Strong---Corn in Be ter Demand-Novement of Produce During the Week.

FINANCIAL.

The report of the Chicago Clearing-House tells nearly the same story as those of the other leading cities. The returns from the latter for the week ending June 2 show a decrease of transactions even more rapid than took place last year at the same time. The losses at Chicago were accompanied by losses at New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, and St. Louis. The only places that show a gain are the small points. The reasons for the duliness of the present week are not to be seen directly on the surface. The war in Europe hand the surface of the present week are not to be seen directly on the surface. rectly on the surface. The war in Europe has done something to stimulate the trade of this country, and the effect on manufactures has been good. She resumption policy of Secretary Sherman does not appear to be understood by this business community. Every merchant and manufacturer has a direct pecuniary interest in it, because with any uncertainty as to the future action of the Government in relation to the premium on gold and the condition of the currency makes uncertain all calculations of future prices. In such a state of affairs business cannot recover on a thoroughly healthy tone.

The clearings of the week are reported as fol-lows by Manager D. R. Hale, of the Chicago Clear-

\$21, 179, 021 \$1, 759, 570 . 23, 439, 343 2, 158, 296 RAILWAY EARNINGS

fuller statement than had previously been de of the gross and net earnings of American railways for the last two years appears in the Public of last week. It embraces roads operating 41, 443 miles, and carning in the fiscal year 1875-16 not less than \$335,844,476 out of the \$503,865,-505 gross earnings of all railroads reported in Poor's Manual. This is 66.7 per cent of the gross earnings of all the railways in the country. Taking the totals, the aggregate gross Taking the totals, the aggregate gross earnings during the last railroad fiscal year were \$335,309,706, against \$335,844,676 during the preceding year. There was, therefore, between these two years a difference of only \$534,710, or less than one-fifth percent. The net carnings increased from \$123,403. The net earnings increased from \$123, 493, to \$124, 015, 189, or \$1.421, 378, a gain of 11-10 per cent. When it is considered that the gross earnings were about the same, the increase of profits we have just exhibited shows that the railroads introduced so successful economies into their management that they were able to do a greatly increased business at little greater cost. some allowance must still be made in this calcula-tion for repairs needed but postponed, the ex-pense of which, when made, should properly be

btracted from the profits of this year.

MANUFACTURING DIVIDENDS IN BOSTON.
On the whole, the dividends paid in Boston June rate that the industries of that State are in an imreving condition. The Cocheco, that paid 5 per
rent last December, pays nothing now, and the
same is true of the Nashua, which paid 3 per cent
hen. The Merrimack reduces from 5 to 4 per
rent. But all the other companies either pay the
same or larger dividends. The Everett, the Jackson, the Langdon, and the Stark from nothing to

THE DEST OF SAVANNAH. Holders in Augusta, Ga., of \$300,000 worth of vannah bonds me ton June 5 to protest sinst any partial repudiation of its debt by scale. A meeting of holders of \$1,000,000 bonds sheld in Savannah and resolved that 6 per cent bonds be accepted for the amount of the 7 per cent bonds and past due coupons, provided that the new bonds and coupons be receivable after maturity for all dues to the City of Savannah, and that said

The condition of the Bank of Spain is critical. It refuses to cash its notes, which are consequently rapidly depreciating in value. The business houses of Madrid refuse to take the bank's notes. A motion has been introduced into the Spanish Senate by M. Campo to deprive the bank of its nightless of issuing, paper unless it resumes are privilege of issuing paper unless it resumes spe

Finances abroad,

The London Economist of May 26 says:

Some American gold which arrived this week stopped here. On the Continent money has tended to become easier, and the new political complications in France undoubtedly check trade not only with that country but also with Germany, which will further tend in the same direction. It will also be the effect of uneasiness in Paris, as we pointed out last week, to make London, rather than the French Capital, the place for keeping cash. The rates of discount in Continental cities have tended a little downward this week, as is not unusual after the beginning of May. Under the inducance of the general inquiry for investment stocks this week, United Stares bonds have risen a little. The advancing tendency in the market for railway bonds has been checked, probably by some new combination for speculative purposes on the Other side.

other side.
PREIGHT AGENTS AND RAILEOAD STOCKHOLD-FREIGHT AGENTS AND RAILEOAD STOCKHOLD-ERS.

The Indicator (Wall Street).

Some men are born to riches, some have riches thrust upon them, and some men are Freight Agents. The Freight Agent of the period has a soft thing. Vanderbilt, Garrett, and Scott figure as railread magnates in the eyes of outsiders, but in Wall street the Freight Agents are regarded as the men who have the power to make and break prices. Hismarck Brown is Freight Agent of trunk line No. 1, Ignatieff Jones ropresents No. 2, and Robinson Bey is the party of the third part. Whenever these worthies agree to disagree down to the stocks of the corporations they represent 4 at 5 per cent. Covering their shorts at best agures, Bismarck, Ignatieff, and the Bey then go long of the market, patch up a truce, and then rake in a or 5 per cent on the up tack. In this way the market has been milked, brokers bamboozled, and putsiders swindled ever since the Freight Agent ting was organized. And so it will be until the ring is broken. Meanwhile, the Freight Agent as about as soft a thing as any asscrupulous and warscious rascal could desire.

THE SAN FRANCISCO MINT.

The San Francisco Mint is now closed for the

Asted. 114% 100% 113 116 112%

BY TELEGRAPH.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 9.—Gold advanced from 1054
to 105%, declined to 105%, and recovered to
105%. Borrowing rates, 2% to 1 per cent per annum, and 1-64 per cent until Monday.

Silver at London unchanged. Here silver bars
are: Greenbacks, 123%; gold, 117%; silver coin,
the per cent discount.

Governments closed steady.

Balfrood bunds area in general.

State bonds steady.

The stock market was firm at the opening, but soon became weak and declined 14@3 per cent, coal stocks being the most conspicuous in the downward movement. It looked at a time as if the bottom was about to fall out. Delaware & Hudson fell of to 30%, Morris & Essex to 62, and Delaware at the state of the

bottom was about to fall out. Delaware & Hudson fell off to 30%, Morris & Essex to 62, and Delaware, Lackawanna & Western to 34. Towards noon a recovery of ½ to ½ per cent took place, the advance being most marked in coal stocks. During the afternoon coal stocks made a further decline. The decline for the day was 3½ for Morris & Essex, 3½ for Delaware & Hudson, and 3½ for Delaware, Lackawanna & Western. At the close, prices showed a recovery of ½ to 1½ per cent from the lowest point of the day. The general list was quiet on slight fluctuations.

There were a number of rumors afloat during the morning, which had more or less influence on the market. It was reported that the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Company would hold a large auction sale of coal next week, but this was afterward denied. The presence in the city of Garrett, of the Baltimore & Ohio, in connection with the expected arrival of Vanderbilt from Europe, saverise to some speculations concerning the object of the visit, but nothing definite was known. Sales to-day aggregated 170,000 shares, of which 89,000 were Delaware & Lackawanna, 12,000 Delaware & Hudson, 14,400 Western Union, 5,000 Northwestern, 5,500 Rock Island, 4,000 St. Panl, 21,400 Lake Shore, 7,500 New York Central, 2,600 Michigan Central.

Shipments of specie for the week, \$1,600,000, more day at 1½ 62 per cent. Customs, \$152,000.

The Trassury disbursed \$140,000.

Clearings, \$26,000,000.

Sterling dull; long, 487½; short, 489%.

The weekly bank statement is as follows; Loans, increase, \$256,000; specie, decrease \$402,800; legal tenders, decrease, \$1,288,625.

Covenna \$11,400 city, 1128

BAN FRANCISCO. SAN FRANCISCO, June 9. - The following quotations at the Stock Exc Closing quotations at the Stock Exchange:

Alpha. 11 Leopard. 3
Belcher. 44 Mexican. 84
Consol. Virginia. 313, Northern Belle. 194
Consol. Virginia. 32, Overtuna. 15
Cholfar. 204
Confidence. 2 Silver Hill. 14
Crown Point. 34 Savage. 84
Crown Point. 35 Savage. 55
Exchequer. 35 Savage. 55
Exchequer. 35 Serre acted Belcher. 20
Gould & Curry. 8
Hale & Norerosa. 34 Union Consolitated. 5
Julia Cons. 15
Julia Cons. 16
Julia Cons.

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Saturday morning, and for the corresponding time

1877. | 1876. 15, 573 10, 822 5, 325 3, 790 114, 366 25, 211 196, 501 394, 790 194, 503 82, 184 86, 825 13, 423 1, 517 7, 014 393 2, 890 2, 980 1, 884 4, 900 73, 993 32, 990 4, 900 57, 500 40, 925 3, 000 21, 620 1, 746, 325 19,000 20,250
11,180 28,800
162,647 88,788
14,415 3,250
3,533
660 1,414
98,600 131,261
119,243 930,016
1,915
1,559 2,768
7,4978 3,428
1,425 2,910
1,380 1,070 985 292 322,530 559,615 11,600 65,354 101,109 4, 179 3, 026 196 182, 160 4,879 3,677 202 218,5>0 113, 3-0 173 187, 714 405 208 32 3, 150 1, 070 2, 052 144, 676 10 596 20 2, 290 835 3, 512

So cars yellow corn. 105 cars and 10, 800 bu high-mixed, 9 cars new do, 9 cars new mixed. 202 cars and 6,000 bu No. 2 corn, 71 cars rejected do, 14 cars no grade (413 corn), 7 cars white oats, 13 cars No. 2 do, 19 cars rejected do, 1 car no grade (40 oats); 2 cars No. 2 rye, 3 cars rejected do; 2 cars No. 3 barkey, 3 cars rejected do; 7 cars No. 3 barkey, 3 cars rejected do; 7 cars No. 3 barkey, 3 cars rejected do; 7 cars No. 2 rye, 3 cars rejected do; 2 cars No. 3 barkey, 3 cars rejected do. 7 cars No. 2 rye, 3 cars rejected do. cars No. 3 barley, 3 cars rejected do. Total (468 cars), 211,000 bn. Inspected out: 51,134 bu wheat, 129,133 bn corn, 14,401 bn cats, 1,485 bu rye, 1,000 be barley.

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and live stock at this point during the past week, and for the corresponding weeks ending as dated:

series de la constitución de la

to admit of much trading. Other varieties were lifeless. Salt was steady, the now being quoted at \$1.10 per brl. Hides were easy. The hay dealers reported a little better trade at steady prices. Potatoes were firm. Poultry was slow and easy, though not very freely offered. Green fruits were generally lower, the unpleasant weather checking sales, and dealers were trying to close out, as the fruit could not be held till stonday. to admit of much trading. Other varie

fruit could not be held till Monday. Lake freights were quiet and unchanged, on the basis of 2c for corn to Buffalo. Room was taken basis of 2c for corn to Buffalo. Room was taken for 75,000 bu corn and 14,000 bu oats.
Rail freights were dull, but nominally steady at former rates. To New York 30c per 100 lbs on grain, and 45c on boxed meats. To Boston, Portland, and Providence, 35c on grain and 50c on provisions. To interior New England pointa, 35c on grain. Provisions to Baltimore, 42c, and to Philadelphia, 43c. To Montreal, 25c on grain and 35c on provisions. "Fourth-class" rated 10c above grain. GRAIN IN SIGHT.

The New York Produce Exchange Weekly gives the following as the visible supply of grain, com-prising the stocks in granary at the principal points transit by rall, June 2, 1877:

| 1877. | 1877. | 1878. | 1875. | June 3. | June 5. Wheat, bu. 4, 670, 077 5, 184, 000 10, 087, 620 11, 626, 821 Corn. 10, 090, 500 10, 428, 924 5, 288, 779 7, 914, 254 Oats 2, 398, 662 2, 392, 046 5, 125, 337 2, 481, 068 Barley 740, 585 849, 606 512, 612 102, 186 Rye. 610, 747 664, 560 309, 600 113, 428 Total ba. 18, 391, 701 19, 427, 226 19, 223, 938 22, 204, 508 SHIPPING VALUES.

We clip the following, by permission, fro circular of J. H. Drake & Co., of this city: CIRCHIA Of J. H. AFRAGE & CO., Of this City:

Cash wheat at \$1.50, with intermediate charges 140, would cost shipped by lake and canal \$1.64 alongside ship. With sail freight be 8d, English commission 2 per cent on the currency value, would cost about 50s Cork for orders. Beerbohm's quotation spring wheat off the coast 58s. Core for orders. Beerbohm's quotation spring wheat off the coast 58s.

Cash corn at 45Mc, with intermediate charges 11c, would cost 56%c alongside ship. With Euglish comission 2 per cent on the currency value, steamer freight 6d, would cost 22s 6d ex quay in Liverpool. Beerbohm's quotation 24s 3d, or about 6c per but to the disfavor of shipments.

FOREIGN TRADE. The following shows the original value, in gold, and the duties paid, on goods withdrawn from the Chicago Custom-House during last week. The currency value here is about \$78, 170:

Toys
Ale, beer, and porter
Chinaware.

PROVISIONS. HOG PRODUCTS—Were less active, and tame; in sympathy with a decline in meats and lard in Liverpool; but the speculative articles only lost the dvance gained Friday afternoon, while meats were a shade drimer. Friday atternoon, while meats were a snade irmer. The situation was not ludged very favorable to continued strength, as the production from summer hogs is fully equal to the demand from consumers, and exceeds it in lard. Still, it is believed probable that the recent reduction in prices will turn out a better order demand, and there is less disposition to offer product

at a further decline.

The following table exhibits the shipments of provisions in detail, from this city, for the week ending

rticles.	Bris.	Tos.	Boxes.	Pieces.	Gross weight, lbs.
ss.	4,780 12 340 91 6	3,970 1,349, 31 241	1, 493 5, 118 594	1, 499 23, 244 12, 682	1,714,010 1,653,562 3,985,918 626,620
ks so 2,531 of ss Pork					

firm, advancing about 10c per bri, but declined 20@250 nrm, advancing about 10c per brt, but declined 2002250 later, and closed 10c below the latest prices of Friday. Sales were reported of 570 bris cash at \$12.75612.87%; 18,000 bris seller July at \$12.70612.80; and 17,000 bris seller August at \$12.82%;613.10. Total, 33.570 bris. The market closed steady at \$12.70612.75 bash or seller August 212.726621.75 seller July; and \$12.836212.00

August.
Prime mess was quoted at \$11.75@12.00; and extra
prime do at \$8.75@9.00.
Land Was dull, and steadler, but declined 5c per Prime mess was quoted at \$11.75@12.00; and extra prime do at \$8.75@10.00.

-Land-Was duil, and steadler, but declined 50 per 100 lbs, in sympathy with an easier feeling in Liverpool. Sales were reported of 5,000 tos seller July at \$8.85@81.95; and 2,500 tos seller August at \$8.95@0.05.

Total, 7,500 tos. The market closed quite at \$8.75@
8.90 cash or seller June; \$8.32@48.85. So leler July; and \$8.92%48.95 seller July; and \$8.90%48.90 cash or seller June; \$8.92%48.85. So leler July; and \$8.90%48.90 cash or seller June; \$8.90%48.85 seller July; and \$8.90%48.90 cash or seller June; \$8.90%48.85 seller July; and \$8.90%48.90 cash or seller June; \$8.90%48.85 seller July; and \$8.90%48.90 cash or seller July; and \$8.90%48.90 cash or seller July; \$8.90%48.90 collab.

Salor Tibs seller August at \$6.90%48.57% per 100 lbs; 250 bts long and short clear seller July at \$6.00%48.57% per 100 lbs; 250 bts long and short clear seller July at \$6.00%48.57% per 100 lbs; 250 bts long and short clear seller July at \$6.00%48.57% per 100 lbs; 250 bts long and short clear backs on private terms. The market closed at the following range of prices:

Shoul. Short. Long. Short.

Hay tons. 1.070 3.423 2.200 3.50
Limeter, m. 1.070 3.423 2.200 3.50
Limeter, m. 1.425 2.400 8.55 1.770
Salt, fors. 1.380 1.070 3.512 2.700
Withdrawn from store during Friday for city consumption: 3, 114 bu wheat, 729 bu corn, 1, 053 bu rye, 873 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city on Saturday morning: 1 car Northwestern No. 2 wheat, 1 car No. 3 spring, 1 car rejected do; 3 cars yellow corn, 105 cars and 10, 800 bu high-mixed, 9 cars new do, 9 cars new mixed, 202 cars and 6,000 bu No. 2 corn, 71 cars rejected do, 14 cars no grade (413 corn), 7 cars white oats, 13 cars no grade (413 corn), 7 cars white oats, 13 cars no grade (413 corn), 7 cars white oats, 13 cars No. 3 barley, 3 cars rejected do, 14 cars no grade (413 corn), 7 cars white oats, 13 cars No. 3 barley, 3 cars rejected do, 14 cars No. 3 barley, 3 cars rejected do, 2 cars No. 3 barley, 3 cars rejected do, 7 tan 6 this corn to the first of the first

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR-Was in moderate demand, but chiefly on local account, and firm at the recent reduction in prices, some sellers asking a slight advance. Shippers held off. Sales were reported of 50 bris winters on private terms; 250 bris spring extras, partly at \$8.75; and 60 bris rye flour at \$4.75. Total, 1,000 bris. The market closed at the following as the asking range of prices: Choice winters, \$9.00@9.75; medium do, \$8.00@8.75; common do, \$7.00@7.25; choice Minnesots spring, \$8.50@9.50; medium do, \$8.00@8.50; choice spring extras, \$9.50@7.20; choice spring extras, \$9.50@7.20; choice spring superfines, \$0.00@5.50; choice family flour (spring), \$7.50@8.00; medium do, \$7.00@7.50; spring extras, \$9.50@7.50; choice spring superfines, \$0.00@5.50; heldium do, \$4.50@5.00. Rye flour, \$4.75@5.25, BRAN-Was active and firmer. Sales were 90 tons at \$12.00 siz 25 per ton on track, and \$12.00 free on board cars.

Rye Frand-Sale was made of 10 tons at \$13.00 per

is said to be looking finely; Cash sales were limited to 400 hu No. 1 at 70c; 1,200 hu No. 2 at 65c; and 600 hu by sample at 65c on track. Total. 2,400 hu. BARLET.—Was quiet, except the lower grades, which were wanted to fill orders, and brought better prices. The offerings were small. The stock in store decreased donsiderably last week, the barley inspected out should be the control of the same stock of the same should be said. Futures were lifelies, and thirt is no disposition to trade in the new crop. No. 3 as 30c; 1,200 bu rejected at 36c. No. 2 was nominal at 50 a60c. Cash sales were reported 1,200 bu no. 3 at 30c; 1,200 bu rejected at 36c; 1,600 bu by sample at 35055c on track. Total, 3,000 bu. GENERAL MARKETS.

by smple at 39-35 con track. Total, 3,000 bn.

GENERAL MARKETS.

ALCOHOL—Was quiet at \$2.0462.14.

BROOM CORN—Was in moderate request and steady. Green brush, with huri enough to work it. 54-69.

Side: red tipped, with do, 464-56; red do, 464-46; red do, 464-46; red tipped, 568-61; green brush, 465-6; medium to choice stalk braid, 45-65-56; inferior brush, 464-46; crocked do 264-6.

BUTTER—The butter market was without marked change. At the lately reduced prices buyers are taking hold with a little more freedom, but the demand is not sufficient to absorb the current receipts, and there is little in the present situation of affairs to lead holders to look for better prices than mow prevail. The productions bid fair to largely exceed that of any former year, and low prices are likely to prevail the season through. In quality the receipts are running very fair—better than usual. The New York Bulletin quotes the market for Western butter as follows: "Western is steady, and really fine solid yellow lots are worth 17c, or a fraction better, with isc even in a few cases obtained. Medium and poor lots generally are duil and uncertain. Exporters are still to be found in the market, and make fair purchases generally are duil and uncertain. Exporters are still to be found in the market, and make fair purchases generally at 164-164-617 for fine Western Welsh, but occasionally are taking a few parcels of something a little better at a higher rate." We quote: Choice yellow, 176-20c; medium to good, 136-14c; inferior to common, 96-11c.

BAGGING—Was quoted quiet and unchanged. The demand for grain-bags is not as active as in past seasons at a like period, but buyers look for a freer movement by and by. We quote: Stark A, 23c; Montaup, 22c; Peeriess, 22c; Lewiston, 20c; Otter Creek, 19c, American, 18c; Amoskeag, 19c; burlaps, 24 and 5 bu, 146-18c; grunnies, single, 14-91-5c; do double, 24-92-44-6c. CHEESE—Prices were were and lower, good to choice fuil cream as 10-3-11c.

The demand shows but little lim terms hinkage in violati

merring, spift, bris. \$8.00; do. ¼-oris. \$4.25; Labrador herring, round, bris. \$6.00; do. ½-bris. \$5.00; norwegian herring, bris. \$6.00; on smoked ballbut, 10c; scaled herring, per box 25c; Columbia River salmon. ½-bri, \$6.25.
FRUITS AND NUTS-For apples, raisins, currants, and blackberries there was a fair call, but other lines were to a greater or less extent neglected. Frices were not specially firm at the following raage:
Fousiers—Dates, \$6.00; c. figs. layers, \$6.11c; Turkish runes, old. \$4.845; c. do. 10. w. \$6.25; do. 11c; Turkish runes, old. \$4.845; c. do. 10. w. \$6.25; do. 11c; Turkish runes, old. \$4.845; c. do. 10. w. \$6.25; do. 11c; Turkish runes, old. \$4.845; do. 10. w. \$6.25; do. 11c; Turkish runes, old. \$4.85; c. do. 10. w. \$6.25; do. 11c; Turkish runes, old. \$4.85; do. 10. w. \$6.25; do. 11c; Turkish runes, old. \$4.85; do. 10. w. \$6.25; do. 11c; Turkish runes, old. \$4.25; do. 10. w. \$6.25; do. 11c; do. 10. w. \$6.25; do. 1

686: Peach Blossom, 7c; Savon Imperial, 5468c; Baaner, 8c.

HAY—Was in better demand and firm. The decline
in freights brought in outside orders, and some parties
were buying in anticipation of small receipts, owing to
the storm, which was likely to interrupt travel in the
interior. The sales were principally of timothy and
upland hay: Timothy, \$5,260.00; No. 2, \$8,00.6

8.50; mixed, \$7,0.367.50; upland prairle, \$7.50; No. 1,
\$3,2268.50; slough, \$4.50.

8.50; mixed, \$7,0.367.50; upland prairle, \$7.50; No. 1,
\$3,2268.50; slough, \$4.50.

8.50; mixed, \$7,0.367.50; upland prairle, \$7.50; No. 1,
\$3,2268.50; slough, \$4.50.

8.50; mixed, \$7,0.367.50; upland prairle, \$7.50; No. 1,
\$3,2268.50; slough, \$4.50.

110; slought in the same prime of the property of the participation of the

Oll.S.—Beyond a reduction to 15%c in the price of 10 test carbon, Friday's quotations remain unchanged. A fair business was in progress at the range of price for lowing: Carbon, 110 dog. test, 15%c; do, Illin 15 legal test, 15%c; do, Illin 15 legal test, 150 deg. test, 15%c; do, Illin 15 legal test, 15%c; experm, 25%c; experm, 25%c; value, 17%c; No. 2, 63%c; linseed, raw, 75%; boiled, 78%c; whale, winter-bleached, 78%c; sperm, 22.0%; neaks-foot oil, strictly pure, \$1.00%1.00; do, extra, 85@soc; do No. 1, 75%65%; bank oil, 47%c; Straits, 52%c; miners' oil, 69%c; turpentine, 38%c; naphtha, doodorized, 63 grav. 16%; gasoline, doodorized, 74 deg., 15%c; gasoline, 87 deg., 20%c; Westerduced, 28 deg., 22%25%c; hale 11%c; The difference of the control o barrels were salable: Peachblows, \$1.45\tilde{s}. Der bu; Early Rose, \$1.10\tilde{s}. 25; new potagous, \$5.50\tilde{s}. 75 per bu!. SEEDS—Timothy was in fair request and firm. Hungarian was also firm under a good inquiry, the trading being chiefly from store. Flax was scarce and firm. Millet sold at 30c, the quality being low: Timothy, \$1.60\tilde{s}. 60\tilde{c}. 60\tilde{c}. 80.00; fax, \$1.60\tilde{s}. 175; itungarian, 40.85\tilde{s}. 60.00; fover, \$8.00; fax, \$1.60\tilde{s}. 175; itungarian, 40.85\tilde{s}. 60.00; fover, \$8.00; fax, \$1.60\tilde{s}. 175; itungarian, 40.85\tilde{s}. 60.00; for each size, \$1.00; for each size, \$1.

more intelligently refer after noting the chief points of difference between the supplies of the two periods. In numbers, the failing off referred to was 21, 271 head, or somewhere about 5,000 weekly. In batchers' cattle, the supply of the past month was, according to our ain records, heavier: in native cows, 8,335 head, or the supply of the past month was, according to our ain Texas cattle, 4,125 head. The deficiencies of the past manth were restricted entirely to mative steers, weighing from 1,100-11,500 pounds.

Saturday's market was active and 10c higher making a total advance for the week in good to choice grades of 40050c \$\psi\$ 100 bs. We give the following as the closing

a total advance for the week In 2000 to think of 40%50c ¥ 100 Bs. We give the following as the closing

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers weighing 1, 450
has and unwards. Inc. fat. well-formed 3processor of 1, 400 Bs.
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1, 250
to 1, 400 Bs.
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1, 150 to 1, 400 Bs.
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1, 150 to 1, 400 Bs.
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1, 100 to 1, 250 Bs.
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1, 100 to 1, 250 Bs.
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1, 100 to 1, 250 Bs.
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1, 100 to 1, 100 Bs.
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1, 100 Bs.
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1, 100 Bs.
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 500 Btock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 700 3, 500 4, 50 Btock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 700 3, 500 4, 50 Btock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 700 3, 500 4, 50 Btock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 700 3, 500 4, 50 Btock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 700 3, 500 4, 50 Btock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 700 3, 500 4, 50 Btock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 700 3, 500 4, 50 Btock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 700 4, 50 Btock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 700 4, 50 Btock Cattle 700 Btock Cattle 70

SHEEP—Have been scarce and firm at \$3,00@5.00 for poor to choice grades—per 10.1 lbs.

LUMBER.

The cargo market was quiet Saturday, 'the offerings being light and the weather stormy. A few sales were made at recent prices. The remainder of the fleet will probally be in port early this week. Piece stuff was quoted at \$7.7598.00: common inch at \$8.5069.00; fair to good do at \$10.00212.00: fair at \$1.25; and shingles at \$2.0022.25.

Lumber freights were steady, at \$1.00 for Muskegon; \$1.12% for Luaington; and \$1.12% [0.25 for Manistee. The rotall market was less active, the rain interfering with the local trade and delaying the filling of country orders. The common grades are firm, especially fencing, the stock and receipts of which are light, and quotations for dry are advanced about 50c per in ft. Unotations.

and quotations for dry are advanced about 50c per m ft. Outotations:

First and second clear, 1 to 2 inch. \$ 34.00
Third clear, 1 inch. \$25.00
Third clear, 1 inch. \$ 25.00
Third clear, 15 to 2 inch. \$ 30.00
First and second clear dressed siding. 15.50
First common dressed siding. 15.50
Filoring, first common, dressed. 25.00
Filoring, first common, dressed. 15.500
Filoring, taird common, dressed. 15.500
Filoring, taird common, dressed. 15.500
Filoring, taird common, dressed. 25.00
Filoring, taird common, dressed. 15.500
Filoring, taird clear, 15.500
Filoring, taird clear minen boards, 12 feet.
minen boards, 14 to 18 feet.
mension stuff, 12 to 18 feet.
mension stuff, 12 to 18 feet.
mall timber, 6x8 to 8x8.
ckets, rough
ckets, select, dressed and headed,

> BY TELEGRAPH. FOREIGN CITIES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. ITERPOOL, June 9-11:30 a. m. -FLOUR-NO. 1, 32s No. 2, 29s. RAIN-Whest-Spring No. 1, 13s 4d; No. 2, 12s 1d; 7, 3.0. B : BADSTUFFS-California white wheat, average, 12s 16:128 10d; de club, 13:6:138 3d; spring, 12:6:138, lour—Western canal, 29:6:32s 6d. Coru—24:6:24s 6d. ats—American, 3:6:38 6d. Barley, 3: 6d. Peas—Can-

98.
TALLOW—Fine American, 40s 9d.
PETROLEUM—Spirila, 9s 9d; refined do, 12s 9d.
LENSRED OLL—50s.
COMMON RESIN—15s 9d; pale do, 13s. CHEESE—American, 65s. London, June 9.—Refined Petroleum—10s 9d. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—24s 9d.
ANTWERP, June 9.—PETROLEUM—30s 6d.

The following telegrams were received by the Chicago Board of Trade: LIVERPOOL, June 9.—Prime mess pork—Eastern, 71s; Western, 57s. Bacon—Cumberlands, 33s; short ribs, 37s; long clear, 38s 6d; short clear, 38s; shoulders, 28s; hama, 43s. Lard, 45s 6d. Prime mess beef, 64s; ndla mess beef, 88s; extra India mess, 98s. India mess beef. 883; extra india mess, 1883. Cacose, 655. Tallow, 468 6d.
LONDON, June 9.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat quiet; California club, 1866 133 4d; California white, 123 9de 145. or of const-Wheat heavy. Cargoes on passage—wheat heavy. Good shipping California wheat just shipped, can mixed corn for prompt shipment by sail. 248 649. 256. Weather in England favorable for the growing crops.

AMERICAN CITIES.

AMERICAN CITIES.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK.

June 9.—COTTON—Firmer at 11%611%c; futures steady; June, 11.64611.65c; July, 11.70c; August, 11.75c; September, 11.63611.60c; October, 11.43 6911.40c; November, 11.336; December, 11.336.

11.35c; January, 11.48611.50c; February, 11.64611.69c; March, 11.78611.89c.

FLOUR—Receipta, 11,000 brls; little more doing, and prices unchanged. Rye flour unchanged.

Conn-Mal—Dull; Western, 82.73663.35.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet but firm, with limited export and milling demand; receipta, 24.000 bu; No. 2 Milwaukee, \$1.7061.75; No. 2 Chicago spring, nominally \$1.6261.65; No. 3 spring, \$1.5461.58; vinter quiet and nominal. Rye quiet; Western, 79680c. Barley quiet. Malt quiet and unchanged; Corn higher, with light trade, closing firm; receipta, 40.000 bu; unsound Western mixed, 53/6c; yellow, 61c; yellow Western, 61c; white Western, 89680c. Oats firmer and active; receipta, 27,000 bu; unsound western mixed, 53/6c; yellow, 61c; yellow Western, 61c; white Western, 89680c. Oats firmer and active; white, 45/6607c. unpulng, 70675c.

How—Quiet; new Western, 8615c.

GROCKHISS—Coffee duil and unchanged. Sugar dull and heavy; fair to good refning. 109610/4c; prime, 1096c; refned quiet and unchanged; Muscovado, 106/109c. Molasses dull and thenanged. Rice quiet but s.e. dy.

Persoleum—Dull and heavy; crude, we refined,

10%c. Nolasses dull and unchanged. Rice quiet but se dy.

Perrecteve—Dull and heavy; crude,
14%c; aaphtha, 9%s 10c.

Tallow—Steady at 8c.

Rosix—Firmer: 87% 886c.
Brisit so P Tourseriusz—Seady at 32c.
Extrace—Hemlock sole themes Ayres, 23@27c; Calfordia, 22.2246c. common do. 22.224c.

Wood—Demand fair and market firm; domestic fleece, 32.63-2c; pulled, 20@40c; unwashed, 10@28c; Texas, 13%22c.

Provisions—Pork steady; new mess, \$14.10@15.00, Beef quiet; Western long clear middles easier at 7c.
Lard steady; prime steam, old, \$9.10; new, \$8.90@

BUTTKE-Steady; Western, 10@20c.
Cherss—Heavy at 6%12/6c.
Whisky-Quiet but firm at \$1.11\dol1.12.

Metals—Manufactured copper steady, with moderate inquiry; ingot lake firm at 194.619/6c. Scotch pig from quiet but steady at \$25.00@28.50; American dull and unchanged. Russian sheeting, 10%601c, in red.

Nalls—Steady; cut, \$2.75; clinch, 44@5/4c; horse—

gold.
NAILS-Steady; cut, \$2.75; clinch, 44@54c; horseshoe, No. 3, 20&36c.
St. Louis, June 9.—Corron—Firm and unchanged.
Flour-Firm, but not quotably higher; medium

ST. LOUIS. June 9.—COTTON—Firm and unchanged. FLOUR-Firm, but not quotably higher; medium grades carce.

GRAIN—Wheat higher and in good shipping demand; No. 2 red fall, \$1.00; No. 3 do. \$1.75091.750 cash; \$1.40 July. Corn higher; No. 2 mixed, 4956042% cash; \$4.36 442% Quine; 435643% July; 4456443% August. Oats dull; No. 2. 38% June* rejected.395c. Rey heid above buyers' view; '7c saked; 64c bid.

WHISKY—Steady and unchanged at \$1.07.

WHISKY—Steady and unchanged at \$1.07.

August. Lard dull and normal to bid July; \$13.27% August. Lard dull and normal to bid July; \$13.27% August. Lard dull and normal to bid July; \$13.27% August. Lard dull and normal to bid July; \$13.27% August. Lard dull and normal to bid July; \$13.27% August. Lard dull and normal to bid July; \$13.27% August. Lard dull and normal; \$0.00 but; since 7.00 but; wheat, 1,000 but; corn, 15.00 but in oats, 7,000 but; rye, none; barley, none; hogs, 1,100; catale, 800.

GRAIN—Wheat strong; red, \$1.806.1.90. Corn strong at 456496. Oats dull at 430. Rye unsettled at 75677c. Barley dull and nominal.

PROVISIONS—Pork in fair demand, but at lower rates; \$13.25 bid; \$13.50 asked. Lard in fair demand; steam, \$20.05 bid; \$13.50 asked. Lard in fair demand; steam, \$20.05 bid; \$15.50 asked. Lard in fair demand; steam, \$20.05 bid; \$2.75 asked; short clear. \$7.12%. Bacon dull \$2.00 bid; \$2.75 asked; short clear. \$7.12%. Bacon dull \$2.00 bid; \$2.75 asked; short clear. \$7.12%. Bacon dull \$2.00 bid; \$2.75 asked; short clear. \$7.12%. Bacon dull \$2.00 bid; \$2.75 asked; short clear. \$7.12%. Bacon dull \$2.00 bid; \$2.75 asked; short clear. \$7.12%. Bacon dull \$2.00 bid; \$2.75 asked; short clear. \$7.12%. Bacon dull \$2.00 bid; \$2.75 asked; short clear. \$7.12%. Bacon dull \$2.00 bid; \$2.75 asked; short clear. \$7.12%. Bacon dull \$2.00 bid; \$2.75 asked; short clear. \$7.12%. Bacon dull \$2.00 bid; \$2.75 asked; short clear. \$7.12%. Bacon dull \$2.00 bid; \$2.75 asked; short clear. \$7.12%. Bacon dull \$2.00 bid; \$2.75 asked; short clear. \$7.12%. Bacon dull \$7.12%. Bacon dull \$7.12%. Bacon

Paraoleum—pulli cram. Spilling (4)c.
Corres—Dull; buyers and sellers spart.
Watsky—Dull at \$1,1006.
Racgiprs—Flour, 1,000 bris; wheat, 11,500 bu; ce 47,500 bu; cota, 2,300 bu; cora, 29,000 bu.
Shipments—Wheat, 36,500 bu; cora, 29,000 bu.

Milwauker, Wis., June v.—Flour-Quiet and un-changed.
Grantx—Wheat steady; opened and closed firm; No.
2 Milwankee, \$1.35; July, \$1.59/\$i August, \$1.40/\$i;
No. 3 Milwaukee, \$1.35. Corn steady; held firmly;
No. 3 Milwaukee, \$1.35. Corn steady; held firmly;
No. 4 Milwaukee, \$1.35. Corn steady; held firmly;
No. 5 Milwaukee, \$1.35. Corn steady; held firmly;
No. 5 Milwaukee, \$1.35. Corn steady; held firmly;
FREEGIFTS—Wheat to Buffalo, 146c.
RECRIPTS—Flour, 4.500 bris; wheat, 20.000 be.
SHIPMENTS—Flour, 3.900 bris; wheat, 25.000 bu.
TOLEDO, O., June 9.—Flours—Firm; opened strong and higher, and closed casage.
Grain—Wheat—No. 1 white Michigan held at \$1.85;

2 do. 41.78: No. 2 red winter, spot, \$1.90; of old, \$1.54 harvast bid; \$1.45 mkc. Second & Heibigsar red. \$1.45 mkc. Shore, on a ulet; hich mixing as 500 bid; redected, \$0.00 harvast \$1.00 hid; \$1.00 harvast \$1.0

SHIPMENTS—Flour, none: wheat, 18,000 bu; corn, 21,000 bu; oata, 2,000 bu.

PHILADRIPHIA.

PHILADRIPHIA, June 8.—FLOUR—Quiet and weat; supers, 88, 2068.50; extras, 57,5028.00; Minnesota family, Sc. 75.09.25; high graces, 89, 504.00,50; emily, Sc. 75.09.25; white, 22,056.21.0. Rye dull at 85c. Corn dull; yellow, 506.00; mixed, 586350.0 cast steady; western, 45c; white, 476.50c; mixed, 45.460.

**CLOVER SEED—S. O.0812.00.

Phovisions Quiet. Mess nork, 515.00215, 25.

BUTTER—Julet Western, 1868.16.6c.

O.063—Heavy; Western, 1868.16.6c.

Physiolagum—Unsettled; reduced, 1440c; crude, 10c. Whisk—Steady; Western, 51.11.

REGELITS—Wheat, 8, 000 bus corn, 15,000 bu.

Shipments—Noire.

XEW OBLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, June 9,—COEN MEAL—Firmer as Provisions—Port dull, weak, and lower at 414.25. Stean—Quiet; inferior, 7c; common to good common, 820%; fair to fully fair, 9200%; arime to choice, 93600%; centriugal, 10c; yellow clarified,

Others unchanged.

Others unchanged.

MONETARY.

Gold. 105@105'4; sight exchange on New York. 3

or cent premium: sterling exchange, bankers' bills,

LOUISVILLE. June 9. — COTTON — Quiet and unchanged.
FLOUR — Dull and nominal.
GRAIN — Wheat market bare.
Corn firm but not
motably higher. Oats market dull; white, 46c; mixed, notably higher. Oats market dull; white so, market dull at \$14.25@14.50.
Provisions—Pork market dull at \$14.25@14.50.
Bulk meats quiet; shoulders, 56%54; clear rib, 76%76; clear rib, 76% 10% 10%0.
Eacon—Market dull; shoulders, 56%55/56; clear rib, 76% 10%0; clear rib, 76% 10%0.
Wilsky—Quiet at \$1.06.
Wilsky—Quiet at \$1.06.

WHIRKY-Quiet at \$1.06.

INDIANAPOLIS. JUNE 9.—FLOUR-Funcy, \$8.50@9.25;
family, \$9.00; oxtras. \$7.00.
GRAIN — Wheat — Unchanged. Corn — High mixed
offered at 46c; 45c bdt mixed, 44@45c; July, 45c; August, 46c.
PROVISIONS—Unchanged.
Hous-Steady at \$4.25@4.50. Receipts, 900 head.

Hous-Steady at \$4,200s. And the selected of the Buffalo, June 9.—Grain—Wheat neglected. Corn quiet; 22,000 bu No. 2 miled Western at Soc; 1,500 bu killn-dried at 490. Oats inactive. Hye inactive. Barley inactive. Without change.

Fraughts—Without change.

Boston.

0.39; Hinota 99.00310.39; Minnesota patent proces.
59.30911.00; Corn—Quiet but steady.
Corn—Quiet but steady.
Oswzgo.
Oswzgo, June 9.—Gran-Whest quiet; No. 1 Mill.
waukee club, \$1.80; No. 2 do. \$1.70; No. 1 white
Michigan, \$1.96. Corn—High mixed, 38c; low mixed,
570.

MEMPHIS, June 9.—COTTON—Firm at 11c. Sales, 200 Others unchanged.

LEAF TOBACCO. Specially Reported for The Tribune by Alex Harthill.
LOUISVILLE, KY., June 8.—Roceipts continue to decrease, those for the week being only 831 bhds, against 1, 103 lastweek, and 2, 300 same week last year. With

crease, those for the week being only \$31 hhds, against.
1, 169 lastweek, and 2, 300 same week last year. With
the heavy showers, however, during the week, extending over the greater portion of the tobacco-growing
districts in the West, we may reasonably expect to see
a large increase during the next few weeks. Besides
furnishing an excellent season for prising, the new
crop has been planted over the same territory, plants
everywhere being abundant and healthy.
The bulk of the offerings this week have been very
poor, although some crops of the best heavy tobacco
soen this season were sold this week.
The sales this week amounted to 1, 168 hhds, consisting of 1, 103 hhds new and 65 old, against 1, 353 new and
88 old last week, and 1, 1985 same week last year.
Although the demand has been on the whole good,
throughout the week, prices of some of the lower
grades have been rather irregular.
The week opened with less animation and lower figtures for common and medium grades; since then, however, the market recovered its firmness and
to-day, Manufacturing tilers, dark heavy, all-grades,
firm: light-boiled, scarce and firm. In heavy-boolied
Green klivers some very desirable crops met with ready
sales at full figures. Dark wrappers and spinners, in
fair supply and well supported, including a few selections in black wrappers; no bright wrappers;
Smoking—Very trashy and common dark is somewhat easier, while all red and colory, being carce, sold
full and very firm.
Cutting Sorts—were in small supply, and all desirable
sold at outside figures.

Cutting Sorts—Were in small supply, and all desirable sold at outside figures.
Shipping—Some of the best Green River crops of heavy shipping—Some of the layest mes with active competition, test so ling up to \$17.00 and taken for Swiss wrappers. Oue lot of the 17 high averaged \$14.22. The soft order. Stemmers have taken compensation with the limit were continued to the continued of the continued

DRY GOODS. NEW YORK, June 9.—Cotton-goods market more active and prices of brown sheetings very firm. Wide sheetings and corset Jeans in better demands. Bleached shirtings remain quiet. Prints quiet. Gloucester and Mohawk ginghams advanced 4c. The Bulletin says a shipment of 4,000 pkgs of domestics was made to China

WOOL.

Boston, Mass., June 9.—Wool active. Full prices obtained. Stock considerably reduced; extra Ohio, 43/96; Michigan, 376/40c. Combing and delaine quiet; new Ohio combing, 49c; new Kentucky combing, 37c; unwashed combing, 23c for coarse, 40c for desirable; pulled, extra and double extra, 35%45ct super, 30:440; good and choice supers, 38/46/44c; combing vulled, 46c. good and choice supers, 361/644c; combing pulled, 46

PETROLEUM. CLEVELAND, O., June 9.—Market quiet; standard white, 110 test, 12½6.
PITTSBURG, June 9.—Petroleum—Crude, \$2.15 at Parker's; refined, 14½c, Philadelphia delivery.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 9.—Spirits turpentine steady at 290,

To the Editor of The Zrioune.

CHICAGO, June 9.—The verse as given, and I think correctly rendered, in this morning's Transune, by a "Graduate of '65," was a supplementary stanza in honor of the author. Lieut. O'Brien, of the Eighth Infantry, who died in Florida, Jan. 7, 1841. The verse referred to was by Lieut. Leadbetter, of the Engineers, a graduate of West Point, and an able officer, it is understood,—yet who unfortunately left the old flag and joined the Confed-

AN ENTERPRISING NEBRASKA TOWN.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SEWARD, Neb., June 6.—Solomon says, "The time of the singing of birds is come, and the voice of the turtie is heard in the land," and will not the editor of The Tribune list to a piping note from the far-off prairies of Nebraska? These prairies are of unsurpassed fertility and benatty, stretching away as far as the eye cm reach in inxuriant and riotohe richness, interspersed with scattering clumps of cottonwoods, dotted with clustering farm-houses and fields of waving grain, with winding streams, where now the willows are shaking out their tasseled tapestry along the banks, and where the meadow-lark's exultant jubilate is swelling from myriad tuneful throats.

Seward, county-seat of Seward County, is a wide-awake little town of 1, 200 inhabitants, twenty-dre miles west of Lincoln, and is the present terminus of the Midland Pacific Railroad, which road has lately passed under the control of the Burlingson & Misson'l River Railroad Company, and is now being extended to Yorks, twenty-eignt miles west of Seward. We have a handsome public-school building here, under the management of Prof. Pullips, with an average strendance of 200

pupils; three churches, —Presbyterian, Baplist, Methodist; a large hall, which is generally or pied by strolling theatrical and minstrel tropped. The citizens of this place metr few steins since to devise means to secure a branch read the Omaha & Republican Valley Railroad who is now completed as far as the western boundary. A remnant of the Ponca tribe of the strong months of the Ponca tribe of the security of

CURRENT OPINION. That was a very touching allusion by Batter to "Dear Pitkin" as one who once "wore the Blue." But it appears that "Dear Pitkin's" magarb was "the Gray."—Memphis (Tenn.) drainnche (Ind. Dem.).

If Ben Butler had a little more talent and a little impudence, he would make a first-class agrapaper correspondent, and the Globe-Demoral would engage him at a liberal salary.—St. Louis Clabs. Democrati (S. 1988).

would engage him at a liberal salary.—St. Louis Globs-Democrat (Rep.).

Gen. Bufler will undoubtedly feel sorry to-day that he ever stirred up Mr. MacVeagh. This latest letter gives the General as uncomfortable a scorching probably as he has had during the whole of his checkered political career.—Springfield (Mass.) Republican (Ind.).

The Southern people can have no real interest in the raids upon the Treasury now made in their name. The thrifty, thoughtful citisens of all parts of the country must pronounce emphatically their detestation of the jodocry put forth in such allaring guise.—Utica Herald (Rep.).

Reprivation of the second seco Gov. Cullom vetoed the Silver bill passed by th Legislature. Gov. Cullom is a gold man, we pre

Whatever men may say of us, we are not idious and the Southern people understand perfectly well, first, that they cannot recover for slave process, or war-debts, or destruction incident to the struggle; and, secondly, that, if they could should add a prodigous burden to the tares which they themselves would have to pay.—Norfolt (Va. Landmark (Dam.).

would add a prodigious burden to the taxes which they themselves would have to pay.—Norfolk (Va.) Landmark (Dem.).

The dominant public sentiment among the white of Georgia is unmistakably in favor of giving the children of both races an equal opportunity of acquiring a common-school education. The school system is no longer a hated importation brought in by Carpet-Baggers; its has its root sirruly fixed in the convictions of the intelligent governing classes, and it is consequently seems of permanence and development.—B. V. Smalley in New York Tribuse (Rep.).

New York Tribuse (Rep.).

We do not intend that the negro race shall be deprived of the right of suffrage in the South solong as the race, by its presence here with that right entitles us to many members of Congress more than we would otherwise have. We care little low the negro votes, or whether he rotes at all, for we have demonstrated our power to carry the State in spite of him, but we most streamonaly insist that, from henceforth, the aggree must have he right to vote. Our Northern brethren have put the site into our hands, and we take infinite pleasure in breaking their heads with it.—Memphis (Traa) Appeal (Fire-Eating Dem.).

If it be a part of the financial policy of the Ad-

Appeal (Fire Eating Dem.).

If it be a part of the financial policy of the Administration to retire the \$1 and \$2 Treasurentees, and substitute silver, it should be after-coined into dollars of the old standard value, and not substitute y silver coin of inferior value. Gives the silver dollars in place of the bills, and enough of them, the people will not regret the disappearance of the paper promises to pay a dollar.—The cry is raised that, if we remonetize silver, we drive gold out of the country. Why is it that silver money does not drive gold out of France. The most enormous mass of gold that is or ver was in the world, is in the Bank of France. And yet the silver five-franc piece is legal-tender in France.—Cincinnati Commercial Ind. Rep.). There was a reduction of \$7,000,000 in the national debt last month, and of over \$38,000,000 in the last eleven months. One-fifth of the employes in the New York Custom-Hones are discharged as needless. Conkling suiks, therefore, and the politicians shoot at Hayes at long range under cover of his Southern policy. But he is ranning the Government on business principles, reducing the national cebt, discharging needless hands, practicing economy, smashing the political machine, and giving the country pacification of all sections, and strictly honest and business government. The beople will faily cooner or latter to the support of such an Administration so carnedly that its opponents will have to shout small—Keokuk (Ia.) Gate City (Rep.).

The only tangible objection to the use of silver

The only tangible objection to the use of silver with gold in the payment of bonds is found in the statement that silver is at present cheaper than gold. Granted; but it was a wrong act to make silver cheaper than gold. Granted; but it was a wrong act to make silver cheaper than gold. The same reasoning that would compel us to pay the bonds in gold could compel us to pay the bonds in gold could compel us to pay them in diamonds. The same reasoning could compel us to pay two dollars for one. It is no wonder that the people who must pay the bonds have been restive under the continued exactions and extortions of the people who own them. They really show great liberality in offering to compromise on the basis of the sold specie currency. They are accused of wishing to pay their debts in cheaper currency than that in which they were contracted, when the truth is, that their creditors wish them to pay in a much more coulfy currency than that in which they were contracted. When the truth is, that their creditors wish them to pay in a much more coulfy currency than that in which they were contracted. When the truth is, that their creditors wish them to pay in a much more coulfy currency than that in which they were contracted. They say: "Let legislation undo what it has wrongfully done, and restore the coin relations which is has unjustly disturbed. Then let all debt that were not contracted in gold be made payable in coin, as they used to be and of right ought to be, "—St. Louis Times (Dem.).

The Republican Convention will be solid in favor the demonstration of the respective the continuous contraction.

better, of the Engineers, agraduate of West Point, and an able officer, it is understood,—yet who and rofurnately left the old flag and joined the Confederate banner in the late context. The writer of trequent merry merchans of them since, at the frequent merry merchans of them since, at the context of th

How They Look at 1s in Canada.

Montreal (Our.) Witness.

The American Government is making a precedent for itself which will be highly approved of by Canadians. The Cabinet has decided on addressing a letter to the Mexican government, stating that raids across the Rio Grande River into Texas must be prevented, or the United States military commanders will be instructed to follow the maranders into Mexico and punish them there. This will apply equally well to Fennan raids into Canada. Either the American Government must prevent them, or the Canadian authorities must be permitted to cruss the frontier into the United States and punish the raiders there. As the American Government would not like the latter alternative, there is nothing for them to do but to vigorously adopt the former one.

MARINE NE

Important Informatio United States L Survey.

Chicago Delegates at the vention, and What paper Says of Th

A New Excursion Steam Canal Propeller in

Paragraphs About That Accidents, Grain Ships Lake, and Other Mat

UNITED STATES LAKE
The operations of this survey we
gun, as per announcement through
on the 22d of May. It is the intengun, as per announcers, as yet as the 22d of May. It is the interpolaries to finish during the present struction of a chart which has routy years for completion.

The immense body of water Northern and Northwestern Lakes, islands and shores were once amo of fabulous tables of Indian warfatous forebodings to the white man oughly explored. All positions for houses, places requiring improvering stations, etc., are located, grous rocks and consts pointed and inland bays capable of accommy seeds or lesser boats of lake concurately mapped both as regards the and hydrography. This vast amounts having been accomplished, of operations during the present doubtedly be located-forward to with personally interested, though possings of a different nature by those pended upon it for employment during that part of the chart yet incon

to the moath of Detroit River.

the lake, containing, as it does, the
will require more time in its comple
erengineering skill than the same a
The eastern half having the greater de
the operations in hydrography wer
sively carried on by a system of dethan the comparatively shallow wilainds will admit of. Although the
is in most instances mavigable, yet
is dered shallow as compared with t
and will consequently require a syst
toll in obtaining an accurate knowbottom.

CHICAGO DELEGATES AT The Buffalo Express of Friday o

meted, but if such be he fact it pres
the harmony necessari, among the
floating property to obtain better.
Agents may have been the source of
information, for, if the plan isaugur
fale succeeds in execution, they mus
seet. The Express min should un
Messrs. Hall and Hood, the Chica
were chosen for their fitness, and are
of vessels as well as attring gentlem
There seems to be a desire on the
enemies of the proposed combination
water on the movement by cetting between its friends, but if is appar
sort of a game will not work, judgang
tion already taken, and the fact tha
tives from the ports which sent deleg
fallo, and some that did not, will be
the 26th inst., to perfect the plan di
such unanimity of feeling as to its fea MARINE MISHAP

not see the result of the ac

The schr F. Leighton went ashore Point, Lake Huron, Thursday last, ar off by the tug Prindiville, and saturday, leaking badly. Another new candidate for the pate excussion-loving public arrived ye Grand Haven in the pract of a handson steamer named the Lady Washington, which has already been made in the She was built by Capt. J. W. Kirby Molloy & Donnelly, of this city, expexcursion posiness, and had her seat ties well tested on coming across the hight in a rough sea. Capt. Donne sailed splendidly, and rolled on her maiden trip. She is long, has seventeen and a half of beam, and seven feet depth of hold Sheriff engline and one of Carlile Massung cabin, and upper works so arran room and protection from the sun's not quite ready for business, but will

LAKE PREIGHTS. CHICAGO.—Freights were quiet at 28 Baffalo, Charters: To Baffalo—Schr at 2c; prop Fountain City, corn an Beotia, corn through. To Sarnia—Coyne, corn. To Kingston—Schr Mo at 4 kc. Capacity, 75,000 bu corn an oats.

MILWAUKEE, June 9.—No improvening rain freights. Buffalo rates on we nominal at 2½c and Oswego at 5½c charter made to day was the schr Har to wheat to Goderich at 2c, free eleviteday, late, the schr Saveland was take 45,000 bu wheat to Buffalo at 2½. Tolebo, June 8.—Schr Meditern sticks and staves to Buffalo at 3½ White, wheat to Buffalo, 2c.

STEAM ON THE ERIE CA
It will be remembered that two of
steamers had the patent couplers used
nois Canal put on for a trial on the Er
H. Kelly, Receiver of the Company,
Yonkers, unuer date of June 5, as for
The sturrs Baxter and Bochester surives
saturisy night, and had to stay there us
unload a part of the freight taken at Roci
oboard the boats about six hours near
unload as attained toat, without extraordine
boat date to be a should be a stay of
the stay of the free part of the extra
oboard and day on account of the extra boat
ing time from Buffallo on this test will
stage to the stay of the stay o

NEW LIGHTHOUSE
It is located on the present end of the said is built on skids so that it can be ward should the pier be extended at an undoubtedly will be. The building it iron and is some thirty feet high. It is shape and tapers gradually to a polut so that while it is fourteen feet in dia bottom it is only six feet in diameter up. The building has three decks, the being the foundation, the second the en and the third the floor of the lighting is of the fifth order and the lamb and three-fourths mehes in diameter bingh. It will be a red stationary light visible ten to twelve miles. So says the same contract of the same contract of

NEW CANAL STEAME
The Welcome is a new canal steam
at Bridgeport by Messrs. Rulison &
and designed for the grain-carrying
points on the Illinois & Michigan Car
go. She is the most complete canal ste
fleet of twenty-five yet constructed, having the best engine and boiler in
ample cabin and a snug forecastle fe
She is large, and will carry about
wheat. Her cost was about \$6,500. S
a barge on her trips.

PORT HURON.

Special Dispatch to The Tribusa
PORT HURON, Mich., June 10.—D
B. Holland, St. Louis, St. Joseph, J
Benton, Asia, Alleghany and barges,
raft, Birkenhead and barges, Rust ar
sehrs Seaman, S. L. Mather. Champi
Mineral State, Nellie Wilder, David A
Y. Ayery, Oneonta, J. M. Hutchinsor
Post, Pensankee, St. Lawrence-L. C
Charille Crawford, Butcher-Boy, Exile,
L. Fitzgerald, Gramper, E. P. Beals, NEW CANAL STEAM

and as far as the western boundary of County, for the Ponca tribe of Indians ensembled as a county, for the Ponca tribe of Indians ensembled and the Indian Perritory. They here a remnant of the Otoe tribe, who to visit the Dakotas. The meeting coasion of a festival, in which the interest of the Indian peace dance. A numbrate of the Indian peace dance, and in pictures que attitudes, or a the Indian peace attitudes, or a the Indian peace are the sections is country. The winds are even a the terrible gale that has lakely brough This Tribuns office. By pugnacions bit of womanhood is bigail, who refuses to be combrated and Abigail. Abigail, I Charge ambilion. By that sin, fell the price of the Indian in Indian ambilion. By that sin, fell the price of the Indian in Indian peace of the vehicle of wit and useful invided he deems my articles down as an occasional control.

NIS. OPINION.

NT OPINION. ching allusion by Butler to one who once "wore the pears that "Dear Pitkin's" war-Gray."—Memphis (Tenn.) Acc-

would make a first-class news-and the Globe-Democrat a liberal salary.—St. Louis ioubtedly coll sorry to-day up Mr. MacVeagh. This latest General as uncomfortable as he has had during the whole political career.—Springfield (Ind.).

e can have no real interest in reasury now made in their noughtful citizens of all parts conounce emphatically their sery put forth in such allur-tid (Rep.).

read Butler's letter, and, if it clous in curing all admiration. Butler, nothing will accommodate the disgrace in the matter that the man who penned and its a Massachusetts district in (reassering (Rep.).

The people are in that silver be made a legaling politicians to cater to public of the people will willingly their wishes in a matter of this . Northwestern (Rep.).

If the Silver bill near the state of the silver bill near the silver bill near

y say of us, we are not idiots;
copie understand perfectly
innot recover for slave propdestruction incident to the
ally, that, if they could, it
poligious burden to the taxes which
would have to pay.—Norfolk (Va.) public sentiment among the whites intakably in favor of giving the h races an equal opportunity of mmon-school education. The a no longer a hated importation arpet-Baggers; its has its roots the convictions of the intelligent and it is consequently.

le Guy (Rep.).

Is objection to the use of silver payment of bonds is found in the liver is at present cheaper than but if was a wrong act to make in gold. The same reasoning that to pay the bonds in gold could y them in diamonds. The same sompel as to pay two dollars for maker that the people who must been restive under the continent of the co

Convention will be solid in favor flom of silver, and the restoration of silver, and the restoration oliar. The idea of Judge Thurbemocracy have a patent on this ally absurd in view of the fact and the year before, they took favor of keeping the greenbacks, and of opposition to any atoff the Government to redeem by did not want any coin. It can it was worse than folly to the greenbacks in specie. Fix as denounced. The true money at stamp on a piece of paper, what nonsense, then, to claim y have a patent apon the silver they are going to win voters by want to make it plenty, so as to nbacks! That humbug is too o deceive any sensible, intellit do.—Canton (O.) Repository

that Gov. Stone is to be blamed the Kemper County affair; and see than kepublican Governors ites have done in similar cases. It is to impress one thing apon the aconsent of the North, which are consent of the North, which is consent of the North, which is consent of the North, which is consent of the North, which could be a very rigid responsionlower in as reformers, and they own. If they should happen to awless, or tolerant of lawless of the roll of the county of the President's and suppose the President's and thus to revive the old gonism between the sections. The Southern men a few very the President on this subject, we may happen in the South n party cannot be held responsible to of the country for the conduct. This is the piain and clear e Southern men of induence to hey cannot afford to be slient. We should-like to hear from instance. —New York Heruid

af (Dm.) Witness.
Veroment is making a precede will be highly approved of a Cabinet has decided on adthe Mexican government, against the Res Graude Hiver to Cabinet has decided on adthe Mexican government,
cross the Rio Grande diver
prevented, or the United
manders will be instructed
uders into Mexico and punish
will apply equally well to
smada. Either the Amerinust prevent them, or the
se must prevent them, or the
se must permitted to cross
o United States and punish
as the American Governling the latter alternative,
them to do but to vigormet one.

MARINE NEWS. portant Information from the United States Lake-Survey.

Chicago Delegates at the Buffalo Convention, and What a Newspaper Says of Them.

A New Excursion Steamer and a New Canal Propeller in Port.

Paragraphs About That Whale, Marine Accidents, Grain Shipments by Lake, and Other Matters. UNITED STATES LAKE SURVEY. The operations of this survey were formally be-per, as per announcement through The Tribune, as the 22d of May. It is the intention of those in

hare to finish during the present season the con-traction of a chart which has required nearly struction of a completion.

The immense body of water known as the yorkern and Northwestern Lakes, most of whose hiands and shores were once among the subjects of fabilious tables of Indian warfare and mysteriess forebodings to the white man, are now thorsely explored. All positions for harbors, light-

d fabious tables of Indian warfare and mysterious forebodings to the white man, are now thorought explored. All positions for harbors, lighthouses, ninces requiring improvements, life-saving stations, etc., are located. Shoals, dangrous rocks and coasts pointed out, and all by-says leading to or from them, all rivers, creeks, and inland bays capable of accommodating greater vessls or leaser boats of lake commerce, are accurately mapped both as regards their topography and hydrography. This vast amount of engineering taving been accomplished, the completion of operations during the present year will undeadedly be looked forward to with relief by those personally interested, though possibly with feelings of a different nature by those who have depended upon it for employment during these many years.

penied apon it for employment during these many penied apon it for employment during these many penied in a portion of Lake Erie lying among the sissis of the western terminas and a strip of indextending from Port Clinton, Ohlo, westward in he most of Detroit River. This portion of insists, containing, as it does, the shallow basin, will require more time in its completion and great gengineering skill than the same area elsewhere. The eastern half having the greater basin, or, in abort words, having the greater basin, or, in the words, having the greater depths of water, the operations in hydrography were more extensively carried on by a system of deep sea sounding than the comparatively shallow water among the slands will admit of. A lithough the western basin in most instances navigable, yet it may be consistent shallow as compared with the other half, and will consequently require a system of patient will in obtaining an accurate knowledge of the button.

CHICAGO DELEGATES AT BUFFALO

Chicago vessel-owners are loth to credit the Bufressel-owners with the expressions above d, but if such be the fact it presages badly for seed, set if such be the fact it presages badly for the harmony necessary among the men holding fasing property to obtain better freight-rates. Agents may have been the source of the reporter's internation, for, if the plan inaugurated at Bur-Inametion, for, if the plan inaugurated at Bufhis succeeds in execution, they must take a back
set. The Express man should understand that
lessa. Hall and Hood, the Chicago delegates,
ver chosen for their fitness, and are both owners
of vessels as well as sterling gentlemen.
There seems to be a desire on the part of the
semiss of the proposed combination to throw cold
witer on the movement by getting up ill-feeling
between its friends, but it is apparent that that
set of a game will not work, judging from the acties stready taken, and the fact that representaties from the ports which sent delegates to Bufhis and some that did not, will be at Buffalo on
the 50th inst., to perfect the plan discussed with
we unanimity of feeling as to its feasibility.

Captain of the steambarge Tempest, which saved here Saturday, reports that an explosion scarred on board of the Government tug Graham at White Lake. The Tempest was leaving the port of the time, and owing to the escape of steam could not see the result of the accident, if such it was. Section particulars of the occurrence have been naived. The prop Winslow broke her crank just after she at Baffalo Thursday last and put back for repairs. The ladia took her place and started out the same

The fug anne L. Smith "squeezed" the yacht being anne L. Smith "C," Saturday, and being a deck-beam and damaged her forward deck. The shr F. Leighton went ashore at Forty-Mile being Lake Huron, Thursday last, and was gotten of by the tag Prindiville, and was at Sheboygan land, leaking badly.

THE LADY WASHINGTON. Another new candidate for the patronage of the transion-loving public arrived yesterday from found Haven in the form of a handsome little screw framer named the Lady Washington, mention of which has already been made in these columns. which has already been made in these columns. She was built by Capt. J. W. Kirby for Messrs. Nalloy à Donnelly, of this city, expressly for the examine the season of the examine the examin

LAKE PREIGHTS. LAKE FREIGHTS.

CHCASO.—Freights were quiet at 2c for corn to
Bafalo, Charters: To Buffalo—Schr Ætna, corn
tt 2c; prop Fountain City, corn and oats, and
Scotia, corn through. To Sarnia—Schr E. L.
Corna. corn. To Kingston—Schr Montcalm, corn
444c. Capacity, 75, 000 bu corn and 14, 000 bu
sen.

MILWAUKER, June 9.—No improvement to note in grain freights. Buffalo rates on wheat remain somial at 2½c and Oswego at 5½c. The only charter made to-day was the schr Hartford, 21,000 to wheat to Goderich at 2c, free elevation. Yesteriay, late, the achr Saveland was engaged to take 46,000 bin wheat to Buffalo at 2½c.

TOLINO, June 8.—Schr Mediterranean, hame slicks and staves to Buffalo at 34.00; Jennie White, wheat to Buffalo, 2c.

STEAM ON THE ERIE CANAL. R will be remembered that two of the Baxter stances had the patent couplers used on the Illison Canal put on for a trial on the Erie. Mr. A. H. Stelly, Receiver of the Company, writes from the company. R. Kelly, Receiver of the Company, writes from Tonkers, namer date of June 5, as follows:

The states Baster and Rochester arrived at Yonkers the states of the Company of the Company of the Saturday of the freight taken at Rochester. I was an board effect of the freight taken at Rochester. I was an board effect of the freight taken at Rochester. I was an board effect of the freight taken at Rochester. I was an board effect of the freight taken at Rochester. I was an board effect of the freight taken at Rochester. I was an board effect of the freight taken of the freight

NEW LIGHTHOUSE.

The new lighthouse at Menominee is finished. It is located on the present end of the north pier, and is built on skids so that it can be moved outward should the pier be extended at any time, as it undoubtedly will be. The building is entirely of ion and is some thirty feet high. It is octagon in same and tapers gradually to a point on the top, so that while it is fourteen feet in diameter at the bettom it is only six feet in diameter twenty feet in. The building has three decks, the lower one sing the foundation, the second the entrance way, and the third the floor of the light-room. The apit is of the fifth order and the lamp is fourteen and the second the entrance way, and the third the floor of the light-room. The apit is of the fifth order and the lamp is fourteen and the second the entrance way. It is the floor of the light-room. The apit is of the fifth order and the lamp is fourteen and the second the entrance of the fifth order and the lamp is fourteen and the second the entrance of the fifth order and the lamp is fourteen and th

NEW CANAL STEAMER. The Welcome is a new canal steamer just built at Bridgsport by Messrs. Rulison & Henderson, and designed for the grain-carrying trade from joints on the Illinois & Michigan Canal to Chicago, the is the most complete canal steamer of the feet of twenty-dre yet constructed, and, besides laring the best engine and boiler in use, has an mole qubin and a sung forecastle for her crew. Has is large, and will carry about 6,000 bu of what Her cost was about \$6,500. She will tow stars on her trips.

PORT HURON. PORT HURON.
Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Pony Huron, Mich., June 10.—Down—Props Bolland, St. Louis, St. Joseph, J. Bertschy, Lettoa, Asia, Alleghany and barges, Yulcan and raft, Birkeuhead and barges. Rust and consort: star seaman, S. L. Mather, Champion, Canton, Illianal State, Nellie Wilder, David A. Wells, T. Avery, Oneonia, J. M. Hutchinson, Smith & R. Pensaukee, St. Lawrence, L. C. Woodruff, Carlle Crawford, Butcher-Boy, Exile, John Burt, Tilgarald, Granger, E. P. Beals, Mears, New

hire, C. H. Burton, Oliver Mitchell, Thomas Parsons, Webash.

Ur—Props India, Garden City, Vanderbilt, Marine City, Cuba, Belle Cross and barges, S. Chamberian and tow, Tempest and barges, Turner and barges, Coffinberry and barges; Sehrs L. Hanna, Cavalier, Theo Perry, Iris, E. T. Judd, Adventure, J. S. Miner, Halsted, Mary Battle, George Thurston, Maumee Valley.

WIND—West: gentle.

WEATHER—Fine. Has been blowing brisk from the same direction all day.

The schr Champion passed down minus her jibboom, and the schr Mears minus her topmast.

BUFFALO.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 10.—Quite a gale has

been blowing here since last night. No damage, so far as heard from, except that the lumber schr Garibaldi in tow of the tng Dayton this afternoon struck the lighthouse pier and lost her jibboom and head-gear in consequence of her line parting. She was got inside, —and that Mr. Northrop, mate of the lumber barge Lathrop, two miles up, was knocked overboard about 4 p. m. by the jibing of the boom. Fortunately the tng Nolton was at hand, and Capt. Maytham threw him a line and saved him, notwithstanding the heavy seas.

HOW LONG! The question which vessel-owners would like to have answered is how long are they going to keep the grain piled up at the West, and what do they expect to make by holding it back from markets. The total stock in store at Chicago is now 8, 983, 900 bushels, against 2, 398, 900 bushels at this time last year; at Milwaukee 1, 391, 900 bushels as compared with 923, 900 bushels in 1876, and at Toledo the showing is 1,234,000 bushels at present to \$58,900 bushels at this date last year.—Buffalo Express, 8/A.

IMPORTANT IF TRUE. Agentleman is visiting this city who claims to have a patent whereby he can descend and work in water to the depth of 300 feet. He is purchasing abandoned wrecks that lie in deep water, and pro-poses raising them through the agency of his patent. He visited the Detroit Fire & Marine office yesterday for the purpose of buying that Company's interest in the prop R. G. Colburn, which foundered of Saginaw Bay some years ago. —Detroit Free Fress, 9/h.

excursionists for South Chicago yesterday, and the Drake, Mary, and Bret Harie did well on their

PORT OF CHICAGO. The following were the arrivals and clearances during the forty-eight hours ending at 10 o'clock

The following were the arrivals and clearances during the forty-eight hours ending at 10 o'clock last night:

Arrivala—Star's Sheboygan. Manitowoc, sundries; Muskeson, Muskegon, sundries; Corona, &t. Joseph. Muskeson, Muskegon, sundries; Corona, &t. Joseph. Buddree.

South Haven, anndries; New Era, Grand Haven, towing; Tempest, White Lake, lumber; G. P. Heath, Saugatuck, sundries; L. H. Owen, Escanaba, Iron ore; Clematis, Peshilgo, towing; Portage, Buffalo, sundries; Charles Rietz, Manistee, lumber; Seotla, Buffalo, sundries; Fountain City, Buffalo, sundries; Lady Washington, Grand Haven, light. Schrs selt, Ludington, lumber; Ida, Muskegon, lumber; Seotla, Ludington, lumber; Ida, Muskegon, lumber; G. C. Finney, Ower, Ower, Mystel, Muskegon, lumber; G. C. Finney, Ower, Ower, Mystel, Muskegon, lumber; G. C. Finney, Ower, C. College, Muskegon, Immber; M. B. L. W. C. W. H. Haven, Lumber, Mystel, Muskegon, lumber; G. C. Finney, Ower, C. College, Muskegon, Immber; G. C. Finney, Ower, C. C. Harris, C. W. H. Haven, Lumber, M. Start, Muskegon, lumber; Lee, Muskegon, Immber; G. M. Bers, Muskegon, lumber; Lee, Muskegon, lumber; L. M. Bers, Muskegon, lumber; Lee, Muskegon, lumber; J. R. Bentley, Buffalo, coal; H. D. Moore, Muskegon, lumber; J. R. Bentley, Buffalo, coal; H. D. Moore, Muskegon, lumber; M. Slauson, Traverse Bay, wood; W. H. Hawkina, Parker's Pier, bark; W. B. Allen, Cleveland, coal; M. J. White Lake, lumber; L. W. B. Allen, Cleveland, coal; M. S. Muskegon, lumber; Ritza Day, White Lake, lumber; Lee, Costes, Muskegon, lumber; Melly Luke, lumber; Mary Nau, Muskegon, lumber; Ritza Day, White Lake, lumber; Lee, Costes, Muskegon, lumber; Mary Nau, Muskegon, lumber; Avendal, Manistee, lumber; Chiawa, Grand Haven, lumber; Sea Gem, Manitowoc, railroad ties; City of Woodstock, Green Bay, lumber; William Jones, Muskegon, lumber; Helen Blood, Muskegon, lumber; Mary Nau, Muskegon, lumber; Alee, Muskegon, lumber; G. M. Filer, Ludington, lumber; Elejae, Menominee, pig-fron; Fearless, Manistee, lumber; G. M. Martin, Travers

DEATH IN CHURCH. Rectal Dispatch to The Tribuna.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 10.—An old man, Thomas Wyatt, aged 78, fell dead in the Fletcher-Place M. E. Church this forenoon of paralysis of

Place M. E. Church this following the heart.

All nervous, exhausting, and painful diseases speedily yleid to the curative influences of Fulvermacher's Electric Beits and Bands. They are safe, simple, and effective, and can be easily applied by the patient himself. Book, with full particulars, mailed free. Address Pulvermacher Galvanic Co., Cincinnati, O.

THE DIVINING-ROD. Several Interesting Experiments at Baltimore.

Its Practical Use Demonstrated in Locating Wells.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.
BALTIMORE, Md., June 6.—I have been watching to see whether any of the theosophists and Budd-hists who have made their headquarters at New York, and who claim to be adepts in magic arts, will give to the public any information concerning the divining-rod, but so far nothing has appeared from them on that subject. Whether or not in their investigations into the occult forces of Nature they have yet looked into the subject of the divining-rod, I know not, but pending their reticepce I am able to give some account of THE USE OF THE DIVINING-ROD

by well-known gentlemen of this city whose char-acter and reputation raise them above the slightest suspicion of charlatanry. And, curiously enough, the chief practical use to which their magic arts have been so far put was in the service of the Methodist Church, an employment which goes far to confute the theory of some worthy French theologians, that the motions of the rod are due to Sa-tanic agency. But befofe I proceed to the recital of the facts which have come within my experience and observation, let me give a brief sketch of the general features of the subject. Dr. William B. Carpenter, who is generally rec-

ognized as the highest authority on mental physiology, is at present contributing to Frasers's Mag-azine a series of articles on

"MESMERISM, ODTLISM, TABLE-TURNING, AND SPIRITUALISM," in which the faculty of using the divining-rod will come up for review. Dr. Carpenter's explanation for all these classes of phenomena is, that they are due to the unconscious activities of the person under whose superintendence they appear, and he shows with abundance of illustration how potent

moder whose superintendence they appear, and he shows with abundance of illustration how potent may be the forces unconsciously exerted by persons under certain conditions, and how surprising may be the effects produced. He speaks approvingly of an article by Dr. Noble on the subject (Quarterly Review, 1863), in which it is laid down as a rule that, "where every kind of suggestion has been rigidly excluded, the failure has been complete." I cannot, however, make this doctrine fit the facts which have come to my knowledge, and which I shall proceed to narrate.

But first, as to

THE FORM OF THE DIVINING-ROD.

Bellef in the potency of a forked twig of the kind will answer, but so will other materials. In using the forked twig the mode is to take hold of the rod by the fork, one prong in each nand, the end of the rod pointing outwards. One gentleman of this city, who possesses the facult of using the rod, makes use of two pieces of ratism united at one end by a brass cap. He takes the free ends in his hands and spreads them apart, throwing the angle formed by the fork the two pieces of attiangle of the twice the prake, Mary, and Bret Harte did well on their

his circuits the rod had pointed out the stream and both tributaries.

I have had also

SOME PERSONAL EXPERIENCES

which convinced me that the theory of unconscious volition on the part of the person holding the rod will not account for its behavior. I was once on the grounds during the progress of a campmeeting, and Gen. Berry consented to show me the process. We walked together in the woods, and the end of the rod dipped downwards several times, but I had no means of ascertaining whether there was indeed subterranean waters at the spots indicated. Finally we approached a bridge across a stream, and I had an opportunity of closely examining the motions of the rod. As Gen. Berry approached the spring the projecting angle gradually reared up until when directly over the stream, when it dipped rapidly downwards, finally pointing directly downwards to the water. In order to show that the action of the rod was not due to any movement imparted by his hands, Gen. Berry proposed that I should hold one of the free ends in my hand, while be would allow the other to rest on his open paim. We did so, I took firm hold of the end of the piece of rattan which formed one side of the angle, and, holding it stiffly and rigidly upright, did my best to prevent the brass-capped point of the angle from bending downwards. But nevertheless it did so,

POINTING DIRECTLY DOWN TO THE WATER, the elastic material of the rod being bent into a sharp curve. I could distinctly feel the traction of a force like a weight at the angle of the rod, and meanwhile Gen. Berry's hand was open and supine. Now, if the motion of the rod was communicated to it from our hands, how was it that force operated in a direction directly opposite to that in which I applied my manual strength?

Besides Gen. Berry and Mr. Joseph Cushings, Mr. C. Sydney Norris, a prominent hardware merchant of this city, now deceased, possessed the power. Mr. Cushings has experimented with the rod, and has a rule, which he calculates the depth of the water, from the motions of the r

The Story of a Mummy.

Nashnila (Tena.) American.

For seventeen years the most curious object in the museum of the Tennessee Historical Society has been the Egyptian mummy. It has a very singuiar history. In 1860 Col. Jeremiah George Harris was a purser on a United States man-of-war in the Egyptian waters. He went on shore and was at once ashered into the august presence of the Khedive and his numerous household. He was walking out one day with a member of the Khedive's staff, when the latter was set upon by ruflians. Col. Harris, who is a man of great strength, interposed, and the roughs were vanquished.

"What can I do?" asked the Egyptian officer, "to show adequate approbation of the services you have rendered me?"

"Give me a mummy," laughingly suggested Col. Harris.

"A mummy?" repeated the officer, holding his breath and pondering. "Did you not know, sir, that our laws prohibit the removal of mummies under pensity of death? But never mind; your request shall be fulfilled. Just before your vessel leaves the harbor a boat will come slongside. It will contain that for which you have asked."

"Col. Harris had dismissed the subject from his mind, but just before the hour for the departure of the ship three natives were seen pulling toward the vessel. The boat contained a bundle directed to Col. Harr s. This bundle was not opened until the arrival of the ship at Boston, when it was discovered that there were six mummies instead of one. They were unwrapped, and the best one forwarded to the Tennessee Historical Society, of which Col. Harris was then and still is a member.

When Prof. Huxley was here he examined the mummy with a great deal of interest, and said

that he believed it to be the best preserved specimen either in America or in Europe.

About seven months ago a curious visitor broke one of the pance in the case in which this ancient Egyptian was put in 18-0. Almost immediately he began to show that he objected to fresh air. Some of his toes crambled and bung down over his for tin a disapilated condition. A new case was made. The new case is made of wainaut with back velvet trimmings, and has a pillow for the head, whereas, before it rested upon a block. The remains were well dusted, and looked quite spruce in their new quarters.

The mummy measures four feet and eleven inches; ten inches across the hips, and thirteen inches across the shoulders, with hands six and one-half inches in length.

THE LAST MAN.

What Will Be His Fate?

Scientific American.

In all the discussion which has agitated the world over the Mosaic and geological accounts of theoreation, no question has been more argued ed than that of the origination of the race.

There is nothing like variety, even in scientific arguery and we have heard so much discussions. argument, and we have heard so much disputs tion as to whether Adam or an anthropoid ape was our primal ancestor, that we are now impelled to turn to the diametrically opposite end of creation and consider not the beginning of the first, but the end of the last man. Speculation as to future events—especially if several billion or so years distant—is not par-ticularly profitable; but if a personal originator of the race is to be made an object of present theory, similar theorizing as to the personal of the race is to be made an object of present theory, similar theorizing as to the personal terminator of the race is certainly just as useful, both hypotheses being equal in the speculative nature of their basis; and it is certain that we cannot know anything more definite about the subject of the one than about that of the other. At. Alphones de Candolle points out that the terrestrial surface is constantly diminishing, and that elevated regions are being lowered through the incessant action of water ice, and through the incessant action of water, ice, and air. Besides, earthy matter, washed or ground air. Besides, earthy matter, washed or ground away, is carried into the sea, which is thus filling up; consequently in the course of time the present configuration of the land will change. Continents will be divided into islands, and these will be gradually submerged. The human race will be driven by the encroaching waters from island to island. Finally the sun will rise on a vast waste of sea dotted, perhaps, with farseparated islets which were once mountain peaks. One by one these will be submerged, until finally but one is left—Kunchainjunga, the loftlest summit of the Humalayas, perhaps; or more but one is left—Kunchainjunga, the loftlest summit of the Hamalayas, perhaps; or, more likely, some new coral reef which an inset to-day is laboring, down in the depths, to build up. Here will perish the last man, and the body of the last relic of our race will be washed away by the waves of the mighty flood. Therefore (1), if the last man does not starve to death he will probably be drowned. Another theory is that of the periodicity of

Another theory is that of the periodicity of deluge, proposed by Adhemar, which depends on the fact of the unequal length of the seasons in the two hemispheres. Autumn and our winter last with us 179 days. In the Southern Hemisphere they last 180 days. These seven days, or 163 hours, or difference increase each year the coldness of the pole. During 10,500 years the ice accumulates at one pole and melts at the other, thereby displacing the earth's centre of gravity. Now a time, it is reasoned, will arrive when, after the maximum of elevation of temperature on one side, a catastrophe will happen which will bring back the centre of gravity to the centre of figure, and cause an infigures deluge. The inventor of this theory fails to consider the probability of the centre of gravity returning as gradually as it was displaced; but, with this defect, the hypothesis from another point of view goes to snow that (2) the last man will certainly be drowned.

pothesis from another point of view goes to snow that (2) the last man will certainly be drowned.

Every few years or so we have a comet scare, and when the fiaming star appears in the sky there are plenty of nervous persons who fret themselves over the chances of our earth coming in contact with it. It is, of course, not without the limits of possibility that such a collision should occur. If it did, our globe would plunge into an atmosphere of gas, which mingling with the air, say those who prempt this mode of death to our planet, would produce an explosion which would destroy every living thing. Such being the case, the person capable of breathing delectrious gas longest would survive the rest; and, therefore (3), it the last man is not suffocated by cometary gas, he will be blown up.

It is believed by many astronomers that there is a retarding medium in space, based on the fact that Encke's comet, in thrity-three years, loses a thousandth part of its velocity. If the other resists our earth's motion in its orbit, then the centrifugal force will be constantly lessened, while the action of gravity will remain constant: so that the carth will describe a spiral path, always approaching the sun. The effect of this would be to convert the tropics into a desert, which would gradually expand towards the poles, from about which the ice and snow would be quickly melted. Finally the

effect of this would be to convert the tropics into a desert, which would gradually expand towards the poles, from about which the fee and snow would be quickly melted. Finally the intense heat would turn the whole globe into one barren waste; but before then the human race would have disappeared. The probabilities in such event point to the supposition that (4) the last man will be sunstruck.

There are certain classes of rocks which are constantly becoming hydrated, and are thus occurding immense amounts of water. The theory has been broached that in course of time the seas will thus be dried up; and water being absent, our atmosphere will disappear, the earth becoming a waste similar to the moon. But before then the atmosphere would, probably, become too rare for human existence. As the air pressure decreases, as M. Bert has shown, the privation of oxygen produces the deleterious effects experienced chiefly by aeronauts and mountain climbers. Consequently, in view of this theory (5), the last man will be suffocated.

Our sun itself may come to an end in two

ly, in view of this theory (5), the last man will be suffocated.

Our sun itself may come to an end in two ways. First, as Mr. Proctor has recently very graphically explained, being but a variable star, it may suddenly blaze up and go out as other suns are known to have done. In this case, the intense heat of the colossal conflagration would destroy everything on the earth, and perhaps even vaporize the earth itself. Should this event occur (6), the last man will be burned up.

event occur (6), the last man will be burned up.

Or the sun may cool down. The glacial zones would thus enlarge, the race will be crowded nearer and nearer to the equator, by the encroaching glaciers coming from the poles. The small space will no longer support the life upon it, and in the terrible struggle for existence only the fittest will of course survive. Finally, after the earth becomes covered with the vast ice-sheet, man, with his wonderful capacity of adaptation to surrounding circumstances, will probably subsist for a certain period, but in the end the constantly augmenting coldness will assert itself, and thus, eventually (7), the last man will be frozen to death.

assert itself, and thus, eventually (7), the last man will be frozen to death.

It has been suggested that the cooling of the earth will lead to the production of immense fissures in its crust similar to those already visible in the moon. The suriace of the earth would thus be rendered extremely unstable, while the dwellers thereon, for safety, would be compelled to take refugein caves. It is possible that the trogholodytic remnant of the race might meet its fate in some great cataclysm or eruption, and hence it is assumable that (8) the last man will be crushed in some subterranean cavern.

caren.

Or supposing that the people adapted themselves to their surroundings, and managed to live on the surface until the time when the earth becomes so cracked and broken that, as predicted, it falls apart, flying off in tragments into space, possibly a part may exist large enough to preserve its atmosphere. It may either be a satellite of the first larger body within whose spere of attraction it may come, or it may fall into another world. In such case (9), the last man will be killed by the crash of orbs.

But if he is not, and no one can tell to what extremes of resistance the race may develop, he will become an inhabitant of a newworld. Evolution does not necessarily imply progress, and possibly the race may have retrograded until the human being possesses the nature of the plant louse; such being the case, this single inhabitant will spontaneously produce posterity of both sexes. A new race of men will begin to continue ad infinitum. Hence (10), there will be no last man.

to continue ad byfinitum. Hence (10), there will be no last man.

The Horrors of War--An Episode in the Russo-Turkish Campaign of 1811.

In 1811 the opposing Russian and Turkish armies stood facing each other on opposite banks of the Danube. During the night between the 8th and 9th of September the Turks succeeded, by making a fent, and so attracting the Russians to a spot some three miles below the real point of passage, in throwing a force of 2,000 men and four guns across the river, a short distance above Giurgevo. The first attempts of the Russians to drive this small body back into the river were successfully withstood; reinforcements were rapidly brought over from the right to the left bank, until, finally, 30,000 men and fifty guns were assembled on the northern shore. Every effort to advance further and drive back the Russian army, which had fallen back into an intrenched position, was, however, repulsed; the Turks themselves being obliged after a time to construct retrenehments, to withstand the counter attacks directed against them. Unable to drive bace the invading force, the Russians desisted from any further active measures against it, but, bringing a strong facilla of gunboats up the Danube, to prevent supplies being carried across the river into the Turkish camp on the left bank, they quietly waited events. The provisions of the Turkish force, thus completely isolated, unable to advance because of the Russian force in front of it, unable to retreat because of the flustilla which effectually prevented any bridge being thrown across the river, soon began to run short. The weather became cold; but there was no fuel with

which to kindle a fire. Under these circumstances the sufferings of the men were very great. For some time there was horseflesh, but it had to be eaten raw, as even the tent-poles had been cut up and burned. Hundreds died daily, and their comrades had not strength to bury them. Disease was consequently seen added to famine, so that when finally, on the 8th of December, peace was concluded, but 4,000 men, who are described as being but living skeletons with scarce sufficient strength to stand upright, were left out of the 30,000 who three months before had crossed the river.

HOPEFULNESS,

What though a life with bitter fruit be filled. And disappointments seem by Heaven willed. After darkness, dawn!

Though Fortune frown, and friends depart, And stern adversity's our lot, Hope shines afar!

What though the mildew blight the rose, The frost the lily, fairest flower that grows: They bloom again!

The shipwrecked mariners on distant sands, The weary exiles far from native lands, Dream of home!

The Sirens sing in Ocean's deep, While o'er the waters tempests sweep— Expecting calm! Though wrung with grief and ceaseless strife, There still is an immortal life, Beyond the tomb!

'Tis thus sweet Hope, a Morning-Star, Shines brightly through the clouds afar, Guiding us on! MILWAUKER, Wis. EDWARD EDGERTON. AMUSEMENTS.

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Does a fair reader ask, How?

To reveal that very secret is the purpose of this article.

this article. "What can't be cured need not be endured," in this case. An adroit chemist, named Hagan, has provided an infallible means of making the plainest face radiant, and of overcoming all the defects which, without his invention, often make life a long martyrdom to ladies of society. Mr. Hagan's

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Turn from them with loathing, and treat your hair with the pure, clean restorative,—LYON'S KATEGAIRON. This reliable old preparation does not paint the hair and finally desired. AND GRAY GRAY GRAY GRAY GRAY GRAY Honey it, but brings it back to new life by nature's own process. The Kathairon costs only 50 cents for a large but-tle.

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a-Depot corner of Well and Kinzie-sts.
b-Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. CHICAGO, ST. PAUL & MINNEAPOLIS LINE.

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KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES.
Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge, and
Twenty-third-st. Ticket Office, 122 Randolph-st.

| Ransas City & Denver Fast Ex | 12:30 p. m. | 3:40 p. m. | 8:00 p. m. | 7:30 a. m. | 8:00 p. m. | 9:20 a. m.

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Milwaukee Express 7:50a m. 7:30p m. Wisconsin & Minnesota Thro
Day Express 7:50a m. 4:00p m. 4:00p m. Wisconsin, lowa, and Minnesota Express 8:05p m. 4:00a m. Wisconsin & Minnesota Thro
Night Express 9:00p m. 17:00a m. 41:00a All trains run via Milwaukes. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via Watertown, LaCrosse, and Winons.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-seco Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark Leave. | Arrive.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILBOAD. Depots foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 59 Clark-st., and at depots. Mendota, Ottawa, and Streator 7:25 a.m. 40:30 p.m. 10:40 p.m. 10:30 p.m. 10:3

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILBOAD.

FITTSBURG, PT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY. Depot, corner Canal and Madison-sta. Ticket Offices 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel Leave. | Arrive.

BALTIMORE & OHIO. Leave. | Arrive. 9:40p. m. 6:40p. m LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

PITTISBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R. Depart. | Arrive.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD, Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman sta. Ticket Office, 58 Clark-st., Sherman House.

KANKAKEE LINE.
From Central Depot, foot of Lake-st.

Depart.

Depart.

Arrive.

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*VILLE DE PARIS, DURAND..., Wed., June 6, 19. m. LABIKADOR, BANSELER...., Wed., June 37, 7a. m., FIRANCE, TRUDELLE...., Wed., June 23, 7a. m., FIRANCE, TRUDELLE...., Wed., June 23, 7a. m., FIRANCE, TRUDELLE...., Wed., June 23, 7a. m., PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (Including wine): TO HAVRE—1st Cabin, \$400; Second Cabin, \$605; Tbird Cabin, \$835.

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EGYPT, June 15,9:30 a. m. | ENGLAND, June 22,9 p.m. GRESCE, June 63, 12 noon | HOLLAND, 20, 12:30 p.m. THE QUEEN, 13, 3 p.m. | DEZMARK, 27, 3 p.m. Tickets at reduced rates. Steerage tickets, \$28, currency. Dratts for 21 and upwards of Great Britain and ireland. Apply to P. B. LARSON, 4 South Clarkets. SPECIAL NOTICE.

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The hygienic properties of Murray & Lanman, Florida Water are a marked and distinctive feature of this delicious perfume. Its wonderful power in relieving nervous beadache, fainting turns, ordinary hysteris and its healthful disnifectant properties in the sick room, mark it as peculiarily adapted to the requirements of the boudoir, the dressing-room, and the bas.

A meeting of the Fourteenth Ward Republican lub will be held this evening at Lochner's Hall, No. 480 Milwankee avenue.

There will be a meeting of the Third Ward Union
League Club at 8 p. m. to-night in their hall corter of Wabash avenue and Twenty-second street.

So consistently rigid is the Enquirer in its infla-

A suburban debating society will discuss next week the following problem: "Are Theological eminaries or Strawberry-Beds Most Advantageous the Religious World?" There is great difficulty finding any one to support the cause of the eological seminaries.

Last evening Stephen Kretchner, of No. 271 Fwentieth street, while carclessly handling a resolver, accidentally shot his step-brother Philip Saker, aged 32 years, in the right side under the rm. It is thought that the bullet did not penerate the lung; if it did not the wound is not at all langescone.

There will be a requiem mass for the decease nembers of the Union Catholic Library Associa on in the Cathedral of the Holy Name, corner of uperior street and Chicago avenue, at 9 a.m. aturday. The Rev. Dr. McMullen will delive the Sermon. All the members of the Union Cather the Library Association are particularly representa-

Change they compute the thermometer in y different ways. Some people who are very eptible to heat have got it down to eighths, speak of sammer, immediate for delivery, at Others reckon it at so much above or below par, 2 degrees—18 below. Still others, not wholly mneeted with the distilling interest, speak of it ader proof or over proof.

as under proof or over proof.

A man on Aberdeen street had a tiff with his wife last week over the vital question whether a new dress was to be or not to be, she taking the moved that unless she got that new dress she could die, and strove to convince him that from a cenniary point of view it would be cheaper of buy ber the coveted article of raiment than to ury her. He brutally responded that if he buried er that was the end of it, whereas if he yielded are would have to be more new dresses in the nture, and supported his position with such corency and eloquence that she at last yielded and esolved to swap his best pantaloons for a china ase with the first peddler who came along.

About this time the average proprietor of the

About this time the average proprietor of the summer-resort hotel and the local editor of the adjacent paper may be seen in close and earnest consultation as to whether it is best to call attention to
the place by announcing a new avatar of the seaserpent, or the advent of an eccentric heiress who
is disguised as a waitress. About this time, also,
the average young man begins to think of meeting
his fate at the watering-place in question, and to
wonder if it is to be the heiross-waitress of romance, or the timid dovelike millionairess disguised as a governess or a pauper cousin. Also,
about this time, as the mercury mounteth towards
100 in the shade, the average impressionable
school-girl wondereth whether her future lord is to
be an English Earl, or only an Italian Count.

be an English Earl, or only an Italian Count.

A most touching sight it was on Saturday to see a resident of Hyde Park bring his thermometer into town to set it by a big one at an optician's. He hasn't been sure for some days past that his thermometer was keeping correct temperature, and so fancied that sometimes he had been suffering from heat when in reality the weather was not excessively warm. To make matters sure he brought in his instrument, and, after asking the optician if his thermometer kept city temperature or railroad temperature, proceeded to compare with it his own. "I knew the blamed thing was wrong," he said at the end of a lengthened survey, "here she is sive minutes too fast. I'll set her right anyhow. Helle; there's no keynole." The optician consoled him with the reflection that probably it was a stem-winder, and he went away happy.

A pious father, who was recently conducting his

A pious father, who was recently conducting his young barbaruns through the menagerie, halted them before the great sagacious elephant, the behemoth of Scripture, and said to them: "Behold, dear children, another evidence of the great and simighty power of Omnipotence. You may buck he striped tiger of the Orient, but there is no use bucking against the etephant, when once you have et out to see him. The sturdiest baggage-smasher scoils in dismay from an encounter with his ruck. The glory of his nostrils is terrible. Seah: He cateth kay like an ox and giveth him he waters of affliction to drink. And think, ear children, when the last swful day comes, and there is no use giving alarms or crying fire, and all the insurance companies go up igher than Gilderoy's kite imagine what must be he intense heat of that exciting hour, when even, swe are told expressly in the Good Book, the lephants—yes, elephants such as you hold before oun—shall melt with fervent heat. Now let us a son to admire the bounteousness of nature as sinced in the Sumatrian musk-ox."

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.

KRAMER—BERG.

The marriage of Mr. Emanuel Kramer, junior partner of the firm of Gimbel, Florsheim & Co., of this city, and Miss Fanny Berg, daughter of Henry Berg, of the Hotel de Frankfurt, took place at half-past 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, at Sinai Temple, corner of Indiana avenue and Twenty-first street. The Rev. Dr. K. Kohler performed the ceremony in the Reformed Jewish rite. The church-building was crowded, both below and in the galleries. There were neither groomsmen, bridesmalds, nor ushers, but the bride was given away by her father, and attended by her mother and several members of her family. After the couple were pronounced man and wire, the pastor delivered the awail lecture or sermon in German, which occupied about a quarter of an hour.

The toilet of the bride was very rich. She wore a dress of cream silk and white tarlatan, trimmed with illusion and fringe of lillies of the valley, cut a la Frincesse; court train; illusion veil; ornaments of orange-blossoms.

The exercises at the church concluded, the invited guests repaired to Martine'r South Side Avademy, where a sumptuous banquet was spread by the bride's father in the supper-room. After the more substantial refreshments came wines and cloars, which were enjoyed amid speeches and doast, to the bride and groom, responded to by the Rev. Dr. Kohler, Henry Greenebaum, S. Hyman, J. Biersdorf, the liev. Mr. Feisenthal, and others. Mr. Greenebaum's remarks were made in English, and the rest were German.

Supper over, the merry party repaired to the hall, where dancing was commenced, and continued until a late hour.

The presents were numerous and elegant, but were not dispisyed at the reception. Mr. and Mrs. Kramer remained at the party until about 20 clock, when they took a carriage and drove to their future home, No. 111 South Fars avenue, where they will commence housekeeping immediately.

Among those present were Grandmammas Hyman and Berg, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Greene-baum, Mr. and Mrs. B. Hornes Mrs. S. Hyman, Mr. and Mrs. Dr. K

THE COURTS.

A DISGUSTED GRAIN SPECULATOR.

Charles M. Weich, of Detroit, in a bill filed Saturday in the Superior Court against Benjamin Balch, Thomas Whitney, James B. Dutch, Thomas T. Morford, and the National Printing Company, related a chapter of his experience in grain speculating on the Board of Trade. He says that during the spring and summer of 1876 he operated considerably in option deals through Benjamin Balch, of Detroit, who transacted his business through Whitney & Dutch of this city. Balch agreed to carry out the deals without cailing on the complainant either for maryins or advances, and not to close out sales except at Weich's request. On the 10th of May, 1876, Balch went to compalanant and told him that, in consequence of the fall in grain, there was a heavy balance against him, and he must advance some \$4,500 to meet the loss. Welch had no money, but offered to turn over two certificates calling for sixty shares of stock in the National Printing Company of this city, which were and are worth about \$4,500, on the express understanding that the deals should not be closed up except on his order or consent. Balch took the stock apparently on this condition, but subsequently told Weich that be was only acting as agent for Whitney & Dutch, of this city, THE COURTS.

who had prior to that time closed out the deals a a loss of some \$6,000 or \$7,000. Balch also admitted that he had transferred the stock above referred to to Whitney & Dutch. Welch also admit that Dutch told him the same thing, and also sent him several statements showing a balance against him, but he insists that he never had any dealung with Whitney & Dutch. He also pleads that the deals were all gambling contracts, as it was understood no grain should pass, and that they were to be settled by payment of differences. Whitney & Dutch claim to have assigned the stock to T. T. Morford, and the latter is threatening to sell it. Welch therefore asks for an injunction to prevent the saic or further transfer of the stock, to compel its reassignment to him, and for an account of the moneys due to or by him. HE CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAIL-

The Receiver of the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes RailRoad.

The Receiver of the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad, Gen. Adna Anderson, filed his report Saturday for the months of March and April, which is in brief as follows:

Balance on hand March 1.

Receipts on account of earnings during March. 71.770
Receipts on account of earnings for April. 50,937
Receipts on account of earnings prior to Feb. 106 On account of road under former Receiver.
On account of road from March 1 to
April 30, 1877.

Balance on hand May I...
The report was referred to the Master sual examination.
ITEMS.

Dora Laechel from Angast Laechel on the ground of cruelty.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

William L. Charnley filed a bill Saturday against Emeline M. and William J. Schick and C. M. Charnley, trustee, to foreclose a trust deed for \$9,048, on Lots 16 and 17, Block 2, of Egandale.

BANKRUFTCY MATTERS.

Charles G. Carlson was the only person who took advantage of the liberal provisions of the Bankrupt act Saturday. His secured debts amount to \$39,-094.33, with securities worth \$84,300; and the unsecured foot up \$5,070,51. The assets consist of real estate worth \$57,300, but heavily incumbered; notes and open accounts \$90; and policies of fire insurance \$21,000. The petition was referred to Register Hibbard.

R. E. Jenkins was Saturday appointed Assignee of Frederick Zinkan.

A dividend of 58 per cent was declared in the case of James B. Southwick and Thomas W. Pemberton.

A second dividend meeting will be held at 2 p. n. to-day in the case of Jonathan C. Mitchell. m. to-day in the case of Jonathan C. Mitchell.

SUPERIOR SOURT IN BRIBE.

The Bank of North America commenced a suit in debt Saturday against the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad Company, William D. Judson, Amos Tenney. Joseph E. Young, and Edwin Walker, claiming \$16,000.

JUDGE BLODGETT-Unlimited call. No. 79, Chicago Rendering & Fertilizing Company vs. Franklin insur-Rendering & Festivation and Company, on trial.

JUDGE GARY—96 to 100%, 102, 103, 104, 106 to 115, inclusive. No case on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—Assists Judge Gary. No case on JUDGE MOORE—12, 14, 15. No case on trial.
JUDGE ROGERS—53, 62%, 65, 74, and 75. No case on trial.

JUDOR MCALLISTER—Set case 2,692, Deckert vs.
Witowsky, and calendar Nos. 82, 91, 85, 88, 100, 102, 104, and 107 to 110, inclusive. No. 6,806, City vs. Aicott, on trial.
JUDOR WILLIANS—Arguments in Newberry vs.
Blaschford.

JUDGMENTS. JUDOMENTS.
SUPERIOR COURT—CONYESSIONS—Charles H. Quinlan vs. David J. Lines, \$285.—Gustav Wetteriund vs. Hermann Koester, \$155.
Cincuit Court—Conyessions—Anton Weber vs. F. W. Walther and Lorenz Mattern, \$231.02.—John Griffin et al. vs. Friedrich Luencburg, \$397.91.—William Loob vs. Patrick W. Tracer, \$1,004.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL. CHARITABLE INSTITUTION UNDER THE CON-

TROL OF THE SERVITE SISTERS.

It is only a few years ago that the Servite Fathers established their order in this city, and built a church on West Jackson street, near Albany avenue. The order is powerful and charitable in the Roman Church, and has been remarkable for its have been successful. About five or six months ago a body of the Servite Sisters came out to the Great Northwest as a field fitted for their peculiar labor, and concluded to establish themselves in Chicago. Their peculiar care is the orphan—the child who is cast homeless monthly world and friendless.

labor, and concluded to establish themselves in Chicago. Their peculiar care is the orphan—the child who is cast homeless upon the world and friendless. These good people are better known as the Sisters of Mary. Bishop Foley has encouraged them in their good work, and the churches throughout the Northwest are to help them. They purchased three lots at the corner of Albany avenue and West Van Buren street. Here they propose to erect a home—an industrial school—for girls, where they will be educated, clothed, and tanght to be good members of society. The building they are about crecting is to be 75 by 93 feet, and to be six stories in height. It will be of brick, with stone trimmings, and will cost \$50,000 when completed. Only the basement and perhaps the second story is to be completed this year, for which McDermott & O'Brien are the contractors.

A little after 5 o'clock last evening the cornerstone was laid by Vicar-General McMullen, of the Cathedral of the Holy Name, assisted by the Rev. Fathers Morris and McKeeney. In the cornerstone was deposited a little tin box, containing copies of The Sunday Trainsurs. Times, coins, register of parties who had subscribed to the funds of the institution, and other relics. The stone was from the Lemont quarries and bore no inscription. A little platform had been erected, and around this clustered about 1,000 men, women, and children,—mainly the latter. There was no attempt at display; not even a flag decorated the ground. The ceremony was simple, the priests going around the ground and sprinkling holy water, a cross being paced in the centre. After the prayers had been conqued, vicar-General McMullen made an eloquent and simple address. He said, in substance, that this community of servants of the Mother of God had just settled in their midst, and commenced their good work by erecting a charitable institution in this place. They came under the blessing and benediction of the Church, and he though that they should congratulate themselves. Man's heart was created good, but

self-sacrificing an enterprise, and they would have the payers and benedictions of the Church. This address concluded the exercises.

CRIMINAL.

Officer H. F. Smith yesterday arrested a fellow owner H. F. Smith yesterday arrested a reliew giving the name of Frank Henry, whom he found in possession of about fifteen or twenty carpenter's tools, supposed to have been stolen. The owner may obtain property by calling at the West Madi-son Street Station.

That notorious young thief, Willie Burke, was yesterday captured in the West Twelfth Street District while trying to pick a lady's pocket, who was witnessing the communionists' procession. At the station he gave the name of Austin Munger,

and for attempting a larceny.

At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon Officer James Bowler, while traveling beat on Jefferson street, between Adams and Jackson streets, accidentally run across a notorious character only a few days out of the Bridewell, named Joseph Slater, and whom he wanted for robbing John Romaine at an early hour yesterday morning on the corner of Jefferson and Adams streets. Slater resisted and ran off, but Officer Bowler brought him to a stand still with a little bullet that lodged in the fleshy part of his right arm.

Shortly after 13 o'clock School and the Shortly after 14 o'clock School and the Shortly after 15 o'clock

still with a little builet that lodged in the fleshy part of his right arm.

Shortly after 12 o'clock Saturcay night, as Mr. George H. Murray, residing at No. 306 West Washington street, was returning home, be was assaulted at the corner of Morgan and Washington streets by ave footpads, who tried to hold him up. One of the ruffians struck Mr. Murray under the right eye with a beass kauckle, inflicting an ugly gash, which for a time stanned him. He shouted lastily for the police, and in the meantime used his umbrella as a weapon of defense, with which he laid one of the fellows out. The villains ran away, owing to the fact of hearing approaching footsteps. Mr. Murray's face and ear are pretty badly damaged, but he is not dangerously hurt. There was no policeman in sight, and the theves escaped.

An old man, 75 years of age as he claims to be, named George W. Pittman, was yesterday arrested out of the La Pierre House, on the corner of Halsted and Washington streets, charged with incest by Viola Pittman, seed 10 years, and claiming to be his daughter. The girl says her mother left the family years ago, and that for four years past her father made her believe that it was the correct thing for them to cohabit. Once before she had him arrested for the ctime, but by threats and extraordinary promises he induced her to return and to swear falsely upon the day of trial. They have been occapying the same room at the La Pierre House until within the past few days, when they quarreled,—he wasted to go to New York to live, as he was afraid of being discovered here, and she refused because she land being discovered here, and she refused because the land land contents and carried because the land contents are seen to contents.

was tired of the life she had been living. The details are far too filthy for repetition. Finally he attempted to force her to submit by threatening her with criminal prosecution for perjury at the trial. Under this pressure, she says she thought it better to make a clean breast of the entire affair, and put him through as best she could. Now that Pittman is in the toils, he avers that the girl is not his daughter at all, but a walf. He is fully as old as he claims to be, and is employed in a job printing office. The girl is of quite pleasing address, and says she never knew any other parent.

STABBED BY HIS MISTRESS.

Here is a romance from low life. Yesterday afternoon a Bohemian woman named Anna Duchick gave herself up to officer Thomas Cullerton, of the West Twelfth Street Station, and said she had inst murdered her master. Further inquiry developed the fact that his name was John Budelofsky, and that he was lying in a bakery at No. 130 Brown street, stabbed in four places. The woman acknowledged having done the cutting, and gave as her reason that she had left her husband some three 'years ago because he ill-provided for her, and Budelofsky was much better to her; but the real cause of the separation was a boy baby that she bore to Budelofsky. They were residing at No. 427 Morgan street, in the rear of the bakery in which the cutting was done, and in which B, was employed. Yesterday upon looking for a loving glance fram her lover, she avers that she saw him kissing a woman living over the bakery, and this so enraged her that she took him to task for it severely. He threw her down and choked her, and, while doing so, she picked a knife out of his pocket and stabbed him twice in the left shoulder, once in the right arm, and once in the right and says the wounds are serious, but will hardly prove fatal.

ASSAULTED AN OFFICER. ASSAULTED AN OFFICER.

fatal.

ASSAULTED AN OFFICER.

There was an immense gathering of at least 10,000 peeple in the West Twelfth District, caused by a contest betwen an officer and some prisoners who m he was trying to take in. The facts of the affair seem to be about as follows: Some weeks ago Officer John McTigue, of the West Twelfth Street Station, had octasion to arrest two rufflans aged 23 and 22 years, named John and Frank Brennock, the former of whom lives on Maxweil street, near Canal, and the other on Meagher street. Early last evening, while the officer was passing this place, Brennock and several other brawny rufflans rushed out, and with the remark that they had long been laying for him to give him a sound thrashing, they proceeded to do so. The officer resisted as best he could, and it is said called in vain several times for help from some firmen at a neighboring engine-house. Should this prove true, Marshal Benner will do well to see that it never occurs again. The duty of a freman embraces, in a measure, that of a policeman, and one is by law as much a gaardian of the peace as the other. McTigue was down and was being badly kicked about the head when a South Division efficer who was passing came to the rescue. The Brennocks were both taken to the West Twelfth Street Station, resisting violently all the way, and attracting a large crowd of people. The officer was badly bruised about the head and shoulders, his clothing was badly torn and his revolver and club missing, but he still remained on duty. The Brennocks are bruised about the head and shoulders, his clothing was badly forn and his revolver and club missing, but he still remained on duty. The Brennocks are known as very quarrelsome men, and have caused the police considerable trouble. Perhaps the dose they will get from Justice Morrison to-day will cure their long-standing disorder.

HUGO'S NEW POEM.

The Enic of the Lion

New York World. Victor Hugo's "L'Art d'Etre Grand-Pere," contains a poem of some 360 lines, "L'Epopee du Lion," which was originally prepared for the "Legende des Siecles," under the head "Be-tween Lions and Kings." It is very Hugoish, written in high heroic verse, and conducted with masterly art. We append a translation of the most characteristic passages as exact as the circumstances will allow:

A jion in his mouth had taken up a child, And doing it no mischief, into the forest wild, Parent of nests and springing streams, had borne his prize away: his prize away; He took it as one plucks a flower upon a summer's day, Scarcely considering why.

The lion had not bitten the child, either from roud disdain of its helpiesness, or from an impulse of pity. The little Prince,—it was the son of a neighboring King,—a fresh, fair boy of 10, the Monarch's only child, save a girl of 2, lived very unpleasantly in his captor's cave.

The King, now growing old, had but one source of dis child, the monster's prey. And every living

His child, the monster's prey. And the first thing, which feared the Lion more even than it feared the King.

Was sorely terrified.

A hero passing by, stopped, asked for the news, and was told the tragic history of the lion and the Prince. So, of course, he went in search of the cave. The lion's royal cave was a hollow where the sunlight itself was pale and only came in cautiously. It lay in a thickly-wooded marsh, hounded by "an' unexplored mountain and girt bounded by an unexplored mountain and girt about with a stormy belt of oaks that murmur-ed: "Respect the lion!" Onward the hero strode into this palace savage, The cave wore that grand air of murder and of rav

Which suits the home of Power; there Shadows dwelt, and Fear.
Instinctively one knew a King had lodging here.
The thick-strewn bones were proof that he never lacked for aught;
A window in the rock a thunderbolt had wrought,
Which made a scanty dusk, a fog where sunbeams Into th's den the paladin, armed head to foot,

One of the greatest Kings, crowned with a tawny That eye had ever seen. The beast was sunk in thought, Its gaze was full of mystery; for who is there knows That perhaps the woodland's lords as well its pon-tiff's are? tiff's are?
The Knight approached the monarch, but ventured not too far.
His steel-clad footsteps rang, his lordly plume was But the royal Lion heeded not, nor lifted up his head.
The phladin, to whom the voice of duty whispered 'Go!"
Unsheathed his sword, and at that sound, with awful ease and slow,
The lion lifted up his head; then looking straight on him,
The hero thus began: "All hail, thou monarch
great and grim;
Collegated som where within this cave a princely infant lies; Vainly within this solemn gloom I seek him with ny eyes; I see him not. But I have come to take him home with me, So yield him up, that you and I in amity may be, If you refuse him, I myself am Lion! Thou shaft And when the morrow comes, be sure the fair Aurora's eye
Shall see the father to his bosom press his long-lost child,
While thy red blood shall steam and stream upon those rock, walk wild!

those rock walls wild!"
To him the Lion thoughtfully made answer: "I think not?"
Thereat the knightly champion stepped forward in Brandishing his mighty sword, and cried: "Defend thyself." The while One might have awful sight!—beheld the Lion smile. smile. Provoke a lion not to mirth! They closed in fight Provoke a lion not to mirth! They closed in nght and made
A giant duel, this with claws, that with biting-blade.
They wrestled throat to throat; the mighty monster 'gan,
Foaming with rage, to mangle frightfully the man.
Against Voracity then vainly Valor strove—
The Lion found the flesh through cuirass, greave,
and glove,

and givee.
And with his flery claws rending their fence apart
Through crushed cuirass and shattered mail he
made the life-blood start,
Even as with a berry's juice might stain its fingertips
A little child.
The lion tore the Hero up and then
Crouched on the bloody rock supine and calmly
slept again.

slept again.

The second embassador to the lion's court was a hermit in serge gown and hood. The iton awakened, yawned, and, in a voice like the grating of an iron-door, demanded the purpose of his visitor. "Why had the lion taken the child?" ing of an iron-door, demanded the purpose of his visitor. "Why had the lion taken the child?" Because he felt lonely and wanted company on rainy days. "What would he do with it—eat it?" Possibly, if he felt hungry. "Think of the father's anguish!" Men had killed the lioness, his mother. "Suppose the King lost the Prince?" Well, he had another child. "Yes, but a baby daughter did not count for much in a Kingdom." Perhaps not, but the lion had no family hut the rock, the forest, and the lightning, and he was content in their company. The hermit offered the lion a blank safe-conduct to Paradise, and the lion ordered him away: "Vat-ten vtell imbecile de saint;" and the "old fool of a saint" went.

The Lion, left alone,
Full of the vast forgetfulness that royal monsters own.

Pell off to sleep again; the night fell, dark and The moon came up in Heaven and made a spectre of the hill, of the hill,
A grave-shroud of the pool; the woods a nightmare seem;
The whole black country-side grows to a nameless dream.

Naught more was heard within the cavern; allently above
The sacred stars upon their course westward begin to move:
While, noiseless, in the noiseless grass slept
insect and slept bird,
The Lion's breathing, equal, deep, and calm, alone
was heard,
And all that dwelled within the wood, hearing. And all that dwelled within the wood, nearing, were reasoned.

His sleep, however, was soon disturbed by shouts, the baying of bounds, the clashing of cymbals, and the lurid glare of torches. The King had sent his choicest archers and spearmen to storm the den, siny the lion, and recover the Prince. The Lion heard the tumult and opened his "trayic eyelids":
But still his head was laid upon his couch of stone, From time to time he lashed his mighty tail alone. Without roared and ciamored round the silent cave the King's army in due battle array. They knew the lion to be a most formidible monster who ate up a hero as an ape would a nut, and they paid him the honors of a siege according to Vauban. They could see the cavern in its thicket, gaping, but silent, ignoring, as one might say, the assault. The dogs growled uneasily, and the soldiers advanced, their bows drawn and spears at the charge, all in good order, a thousand at least, when all at once Within the gap appeared a formidable face, They saw the Lion. All recled for a moment's space;

what to the terrined king in his capital:
"Ho, monarch, thou hasf warred on me in coward caitiff style!
I have not hitherto done barm unto thy son;
But bear me, King, and heed: Before to-morrow's done
I warn thee to thy town that I shall carry him,
As when I took him first, unharmed in flesh and As when I took min are.

limb.
As witnesses I here invite thy lackeys all
To see me eat thy child within thy banquet-hall!"
The night passed on and let the stream slip by beneath the grass.
Across the glorious sky the vagrant cloudlets pass:
The morrow came, and then within the town they

Dawn: Desolation: all the citizens in flight; Faces with terror pale seen for one moment fl. And the great Lion stalking slowly through street! And the great Lion stalking slowly through the street!

There was not a soul on the ramparts, the gates were wide open, the people had fied to caves and holes of the earth, and the lion took his unopposed way toward the golden-domed palace, bearing the child between his immense jaws, terribly calm and seeking some one to speak with—

"Las de tout veir trembler

Esperant trouver la quelqu'un a qui parler,"

The dooor unfastened shook like a reed's slender bole

In the wind. He entered in and found—no living soul!

For weeping for his son even the King had fied,

For be preferre to live, and to himself had said:

"I must preserve my life to benefit the State!"

Cowardice is a thing which beasts ferocious hate,
Being simple in their natures, so the Lion blushed because

It shamed him to be great when a King so petty And he murmured in the midnight of that lion's 'Pli eat the boy: but what a cur his royal father From the courtyard to the corridor uneasily he strolled. He wandered to and fro in wrath beneath the roofs of gold: empty throne, the chambers yellow, Imperial purple; in them all no occupants were seen.

The monster went from hall to hall, seeking for his repast
A banquet-chamber fitly grand, and halted at the There in a little alcove on the garden looking out,
Forgotten by her nurse in flight and overlooked no
doubt, Bathed in the blessed daylight through the window She sang, as children will, when all things else are mute.

A volce whose tender melody no lyre could eclips A great smile breaking brightly round the timest An angel in a heap of toys, the very bed she pressed
Fit for a Christ child's crib or for a birdling's nest,
Two cyes of blue profound, where nameless lustres meet,
Naked, white neck, white limbs, white body, and A lily of the sky that had deigned on Fairer than morning such she was, the baby upon whom The Lion through the door wide open cast his look. He staked in, and beneath his tread the little cham-Above the play-things that were tossed upon the tiny bed The mighty Lion slow advanced his grim and awful Stern with his double majesty of monster and of King. And with its trembling prey a still more horrid thing.
The little babe, unterrified, "Brother! My brother!" cried, And, with the rosy light of dawn empanoplied, Sprang to her little feet upon the frail edge of her

Then in that fragile cradle, that small and silken toy, Unharmed before his sister's feet, the Lion laid the boy
As gently as a mother her sleeping infant lays,
And murmuring, 'There, be not wroth?' he turned and went his ways.

And dashed her little dimpled firt against the mon-

The Eighty-Ton Gun.

The Eighty-Ton Gun.

London Times, May 25.

On Tuesday last the experimental eighty-ton gin — or eighty-one-ton gun as it has hitherto been generally, but of late erroneously, called, fired what, for the present, may be considered its last four rounds at the proof butts at Woolwich Arsenal. The reason why this weapon has been described as an eighty-one-ton gun is that when it was first turned out of the Royal Gun Factories it reality possessed that weight of metal. Repeated enlargements in its calibre have, however, so reduced its weight as to bring it to what it was always intended to be—namely, an eighty-ton gun; and by this latter designation guns of this size will in future be known. Upon the occasion to which we have referred each of the four rounds was fired with agcharge of 425 lb. of 1.5 inch cube powder and a 1,700 lb. projectile. The air space allotted was thirty-four cubic inches per pound of powder. The results were most satisfactory, an average muzzle velocity of 1,536 fect per second being obtained with an average chamber pressure of 19-3 tons per square inch. This gun having afforded the Heavy Gun Committee all the information desired by them, so far, is now laidup in ordinary in the Hoyal Gun Factories, and the carriage which has borne it through its successful carreer—first at Woolwich, and afterwards at Shoeburyness—has now received its second and similar burden. This is the first of the four eighty-ton guns which are intended for service, and which, constructively and externally, resemble the rifting and a few others of its details. The gun has at present a uniform calibre of fifteen-five-inch, and is rifted in thirty-two groves one-inch wide and one-tenth of an inch deep, with half-inch lands. The rifting has a gaming twist, and starts from 0 at the powder chamber to 1 and 50 at the muzzle, and the rate of advance has been so arranged by the heads of the Royal Gun Factory Department that the mathematical curve of resistance given by it follows approximately the curve of pressures resulting f

Circussians in Turkey. The Circassians in Turkey.

The Circassians in European Turkey are now estimated at 200,000, and they are the terror of their neighbors, whether Turks or Christians. Their depredations go on unchecked, through fear of reprisals. Their interest at high quarters through the introduction of their beautiful girls to the principal harems at Constantinople and elsewhere is so great that it is found difficult to get convictions against them. They well know their own power, and unless stringent measures are taken to stop further immigration, and to enforce the law strictly over those who are coionized, they will prove a thorn in the side of Turkey for many a year to come, and a great bar to progress. A Circassian village impressed me with the fact that I had been among a set of men with remarkable force of character, but whether they possess a sufficient amount of self-control to enable them to become, as a nation, elvilized members of society, is a doubtful question. One day, the chief of a village—who

Prince. The Lion heard the tunuit and opened his "tractic eyelide":

But still his head was hid upon his couch of stone, From time to time he lashed his mightly tail alone. Without roared and ciamored round the silent cave the King's army in due battle array. They we the liou to be a most formidible monster who ate up a hero as an ape would a run, and they paid him the hearors of a siege here with the capture of the country of the country has been a second they paid him the hearors of a siege here here in the capture of the country and the soldiers advanced, their bows drawn and spears at the charge, all in good order, as thousand at least, when all at once within the gap appeared a formidable face, thousand at least, when all at once within the gap appeared a formidable face, and the stream of the stre

Mementoes of the Utah Mound-Builders. We are kindly permitted by a gentleman of this place to make public the following interesting letter from a friend at Payson, Utah Territory:

We are kindly permitted by a gentleman of this place to make public the following interesting letter from a friend at Payson, Utah Territory:

"The mounds are situated on what is known as the Payson Farm, and are six in number; covering about twenty acres of ground. Last year, while excavating one of the larger mounds, we discovered the feet of a large skeleton, and, carefully removing the hardened earth in which it was embedded, we surceeded in uncarthing an entire skeleton without injury. The human frame-work measured six feet six inches in length, and from appearances it was undoubtedly of the male gender. In the right hand was a huge iron or steel weapon which had been buried with the body, but which crumbled to pieces on handling. Near the skeleton we also found pieces of cedar wood, cut in various fantastic shapes, and in a perfect state of preservation,—the carving showing that the people of this unknown race were acquainted with the use of edged tools. We also found a large stone pipe, the stem of which was inserted between the teeth of the skeleton. The bowl of the pipe weighs five ounces, made of sandstone, and the aperture for the tobacco had the appearance of being drilled out. The inhabitants here say a race of people existed here 1,400 years ago, and belonged to a tribe known as the Nephites, who are often referred to in the Book of Mormons, which also speaks of terrible encounters these people had with their ancient enemy, the Lamonites. We found another skeleton near that of the above mentioned, which was not quite as large, and must be that of a woman. There was a neatly-carved tombstone at the head of this skeleton. Close by, the floor was covered with a hard cement, to all appearances a part of the solid rock, wifich, after patient labor and exhaustive work, we succeeded in penetrating, and found it was but the corner of a box similarly constructed, in which we found about three pints of wheat-kernels, most of which dissolved when brought in contact with the light and air. A few of the kernel

many of the patern similar to the present age—are also found. Upon one larg stone jug or vase can be traced a perfect defineation of the mountains near here for a distance of twenty miles. We have found several mill-stones used in grinding corn and plenty of charred corncobs, with kernels not unlike what we know as yellow dent corn. We judge from our observations that these ancient dwellers of our country followed agriculture for a livelihood, and had many of the arts and sciences known to us, as we found molds made of clay for the casting of different implements, needles made of deer horns, and lasts made of stone, and which were in good shape. We also find many trinkets, such as white stone beads and marbles, as good as made now; also, small squares of polished stones resembling dominoes, but for what use intended we cannot determine." Traveling with an Interpreter.

At Slatitzs, a pretty Bulgarian village, I had a fair specimen of the beauties of traveling with an interpreter who was also steward and generalissimo of my little party.

Pano, had been in America, and had caught some of the smart habits of that energetic race; but he had not lost the habitual dilatoriness of an Ottoman subject. but he had not lost the habitual dilatoriness of an Ottoman subject.

He begged me not to trouble myself about dinner, as he had made inquiries; there were fowls to be had, and in an hour he would have a grand meal ready, consisting of soup, boiled fowl, stuffed cucumbers, and melina, a delicious

Bulgarian pastry.

The very thought of this, after a long day's ride of over fifty miles, was decidedly comfort-Pano disappeared into the family haunts of the inn, and I leisurely unpacked my bag, had a comfortable wash and change, and, as it was a lovely evening, I took a stroll through the town.

comfortable wash and change, and, as it was a lovely evening, I took a stroll through the town.

I returned in about an hour, and sat down to read. I was extremely hungry, but knowing the customs of the country, was determined to be batient.

Time passed; I looked at my watch, and found it was more than two hours since Pano had assured me dinner would be ready in an hour. I therefore inwardly congratulated myself that it would soon appear; possibly the fowl was tough and required extra boiling.

In about a quarter of an hour my attention was attracted by a great bustle outside, and an evident alarm among the pountry, with sounds as though of missiles flying about. "What is the matter, Pano?" "I am trying to catch this fowl, sir." "What fowl?" "Oh, this fowl for dinner, sir." He had not even commenced to cook the dinner, and it was now past 8 o'clock.

But the delay did not lay there. When the fowl was caught, killed and plucked, it then occurred to them that a fire was necessary to cook it, and sticks had to be found and blown into a flame: and all this time the Khanjee's wife was, of course, talking vivaciously.

At last, some time after 9 o'clock, the pot was bubbling on the fire, and a smell as of incense wafted through the air. At 10 o'clock I thought the soup must be ready, and made my way to see. Pano was bending over the fire, cleaning something in a plate. "What are you doing?" I asked. "I have got some rice, sir; it's capital for soup, so I'm going to put it in. Soon we shall have a fine dinner."

Now, rice nearly takes an hour to boil, and he was deliberately, at 10 o'clock, going to put rice into the soup, which was then nearly ready.

My patience was exhausted, and the pangs of

My patience was exhausted, and the pangs of hunger were strong upon me; so, seizing the pot, I made off to my room, and supped off stew and bread, to the great disappointment of Pano, who would have had the whole of his promised courses ready if I had waited till past midnight. This is not an exceptional case, but rather the rule of dilatory action than otherwise, and a type of the manner in which the whole administration of the country, public, private, and domestic, is carried on.

My trouble with Pano, the interpreter, was almost as great as my annoyance with Pano, the caterer. At the risk of trying the patience of my readers, I will give an instance of the difficulties which usually beset me.

I am passing a field, and espy a crop which I have never seen before, and a man working in the tield. I call up the interpreter. "Pano, what is that growing there?" "I don't know, sir." "Ask that man, and find out all about it." He talks to the man for about ten minutes.

s'Weil, what does he say?" "He says, sir, that he plants little seeds, and it grows like that." "Does he give it to his horses or cattle?" Another long taik now takes place, and the answer comes at last. "No, he does not give it to his cattle." "What does he do with it then?" More talk. "He says it is a little white seed. Sort of brown color." "Well, what does he do with it?" A very long conversation, carried on in crescendo tones, and which became very excited. Now we shall have it. "He says, sir, that there is a little oil in that seed." "Well, what does he do with the oil?" Talk. "He says that there is a little oil in that seed." "Well, what does he do with the oil?" Talk. "He says they eat the oil." "Do people burn the oil?" Talk. "He says they eat the oil." "What is the name of it?" Talk. "He says they call it different names." "What is it generally called?" Talk. "He says it's sometimes called Sesame." He then plunges into violent conversation, until you would suppose a quarrel brewing, and at last says: "This man says that cattle are very fond of that."

This leads to a new line of inquiry, and, at last, out of all the answers, I learn that the plant is called Sesame; that it is grown for its seed, which is made into oil; that this oil is eaten with various kinds of food; that the refuse is given, in the form of "oil cake," to cattle; that it is a summer crop and profitable.

Mexico's Revolutions

Mexico's Revolutions.

Gateston (Tex). News.

1831—The independence of Mexico declared.
1825—First Congress assembled.
1820—Guerero being President. Bustamento, commanding the army, induces his soldiers to declare him President, and compels Guerero to abdicate. Santa Anna plays the same game on Bustamento, and is himself declared President by the army. Three Presidents Governed, with little fighting, until 1836—State Governments were abolished by revolution, and Santa Anna made President. Same vear Bustamento was recalled, Santa Auna's defeat at San Jacinto having deprived him of power.

aim of power.

1838—Mexia revolutionized; had an unpleas-

1888—Mexia revolutionized; had an unpleasantness with the French, who blockaded Vera
Cruz; Santa Anna drives off the French.
1840—Federalists, led by Urrea, revolution.
1841—Revolution by Santa Anna, who is made
Dictator, and banishes Bustamento.
1842—Junta of Nobles revolution against
Santa Anna and form the Republic.
1843—New constitution adopted. Catholic religion and apostolic creed to exclusion of all other religions. ther religions. 1844—Revolution by Peredes, Santa Anna deposed, and Herrera made President by con-

gress. 1845—Santa Anna banished and Herrera elected President. Same year Peredes re-volts, and, ordering an election, is elected President.

1846—Santa Anna is recalled, Peredes deposed, and Salos elected President. Salos sells out, and Santa Anna is made Provisional President. War with United States is in prog-

ress.

1847—Americans victorious; Santa Anna flies, and Penas is made President pro tem.

1848—Peace made with the United States.

1851—Arista elected President.

1851-2—General revolution. 1853—Arista resigns, and Santa Anna made lictator. 1854—Revolution led by Alverez; Santa Anna 1854—Revolution led by Alverez; Santa Anna abdicates.
1855—Carrera made President, resigns, and Alverez is made Dictator.
1856—Commonfort heads a movement against the Church, is elected President, and sequesters property of the clergy.
1857—Commonfort is deposed.
1858—Zuloaga is made President, but is obliged to abdicate.
1830—Miramon makes himself President, but is speadily deposed.
1830—Zuloaga again made President.
1830—Revolution headed by Miramon.
1861—Juarez elected President and declares himself Dictator. The French invasion, and Juarez, Lerdo, and Diaz have kept things lively since 1861.

Skeletons of Mound-Builders.

At the last meeting of the Philadelphia Academy of Sciences, Mr. John Ford described a group of eight burial mounds opened by him near Coup's Creek, Macoupin County, Ill. Each of the graves was lined with stone slabs, and, after the bodies were placed in position within, earth had been packed around them so as to fill the inclosure. All the skeletons found in these graves faced the cast. In one of the graves four skeletons were found, seated in two pairs, the knees of one pair pressing against the graves four skeletons were found, seated in two pairs, the knees of one pair pressing against the backs of the other. The arms were crossed. In the right hand of each individual thus interred, a large marine shell (Bucchun perversum, Linn.) had been so placed that the small end of the shell rested in the hand and the large end in the hollow above the left bip. Within each shell what appeared to be the boncs of a child were found, whose skull had been crushed before burial, the skull protruding beyond the aperture of the shell. It is thought that these infants were sacrificed to the dead. In most of the graves the left side of the skulls of the adults appeared also to have been crushed by some blunt weapon.

pit can be done, "said a lady, speaking of the pul lication of Andrews' Bazar at the price of \$1 py year. Many others, noting the wealth of illustri tions and fresh matter in each number, will joi the lady in wonder and gladness. The fact re mains that it is done, and the secret is known b W. R. Andrews, Cincinnati, publisher.

DEATHS.

NIVEN—At his residence, 593 Carroll avenue, Sunday morning. June 10, John M. Niven; born in Glasgow. Scotland, 1801.

Funeral at 2 p. in. Tuesday. June 12.

23 Albion, N. Y., Ontario, and Glasgow papers please copy.

LELLY—At his residence, 583 Elston avenue, June 9, Jeremiah Lelly, aged 39 years.

Funeral at 1 o'clock to Rosehill. Friends invited.

Harrisburg papers please copy.

MEDICAL.

Dr. Schenck's Pulmonie Syrup, SEA WEED TONIC, AND MANDRAKE PILLS. SEA WEED TONIC, AND MANDRAKE PILLS.

These medicines have undoubtedly performed more cures of Consumption than any other remedy known to the American public. They are compounded of yegetable ingredients, and contain nothing which can be injurious to the human constitution. Other remedies advertised as cures for Consumption probably contain opium, which is a somewhat dangerous drug in all cases, and if taken freely by consumptive patients it must do great injury; for its tendency is to confine the morbid matter in the system, which, of course, must morbid matter in the system, which, of course, must make a cure impossible. Schenek's Pulmonic Syrup is warranted not to contain a particle of optum; it is composed of powerful but harmless heros, which act on the lungs, liver, stomach, and blood, and thus correct all morbid secretions and expel all the diseased matter from the body. These are the only means by which Consumption can be cured, and as Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Sea Weed Tonic, and Mandrake Pilis are the only medicines which operate in this way, it is obvious they are the only genuine cure for Pulmonary Consumption. Each bottle of this invaluable medicine is accompanied by full directions. Dr. Schenck is professionally at his principal office, corner Sixth and Arch-sta., Philadelphia, every Monday, where all letters for advice must be addressed. AUCTION SALES.

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WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctionsen

Butters' Wednesday Trade Sale, June 13, at 9:30 O'Clock A. M. WHITE & YELLOW WARE, ASSORTED GLASSWARE, 100 Pcs. Oll-Cloth & Carpeting, White Lend, Tens. Groceries. &c. at their salesrooms, 118 & 120 Wabash-av.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioness. Butters' Thursday Trade Sale,

JUNE 14. 1877. BOOTS & SHOES, AT 916 O'CLOCK A. M. ASSIGNEE'S SALE

AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M. SEASONABLE CLOTHING, Cloths, Cassimeres, Jeans, Italians, Hosiery, etc., etc., 1,000 Suits Pants and Vests. 1,000 Conts, assorted dyles. Also 400 Pairs Pants, 150 Coats, 100 Vests, all strictly Custom-Made fine goods. Staple and Fancy Bry Goods 500 dos. Hosiery, 50 Cases Straw Goods, at our sales rooms, 116 and 120 Wahash-av.

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By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

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DRY GOODS, Tuesday, June 12, 9:30 a. m. We have several important seasonable pecialties to close at this sale. CARPETS, AT 1 O'CLOCK P. M.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash avenue. On TUESDAY, June 12, at 11 o'clock, we shall sell another lot of fine All-Leather Top Carriage Phaetons, and Open and Top Buggies, and Harness, without reserve.

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